TWENTIETH YEAR.

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PARIS, BOURBON CO., KY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900

Jackets,

and Ladies' 5	UITS
\$5 Golf Capes Now	\$298
\$6 Golf Capes Now	3.98
\$5 Black Capes	2.98
\$4 Jackets Now	2.98
\$5 Jackets Now	3.65
Beautiful Tailor-Made, Satin Lined Jackets	8.98
Childs' Reefers Now	1.98
\$1.50 Tailor-made Suits Now	8.50
\$15.00 Tailor-made Suits Now	10.00

Fur Scarfs and Collaretts Reduced in Prices.

A Big Cut in Price of Flannel he own company. This time she pays tality. Mrs. Miller looked hardly her own personal expenses, which are less young than her bride daughter, Waists.

Everything as advertised! Nothing reserved! Inspection Solicited and Invited!

404 Main Street,

PARIS, KY.

The Farmers' Needs

Have been a study with me, and in anticipating these needs, I have bought a complete line of

and in fact every tool used. I also have a fine line of Barouches, Surries, Buggies, Phaetons, Road Wagons and

My Rubber Tire plant will fit new tires on your wheels while you wait. My trade in this branch has been large.

Call onime before you buy.

STAGE STORIES.

Amusement Announcements, Lobby Chat-

ter---Odd Bits of Gossip. No work of fiction ever lent itself more effectually or more acceptably to stage Bourbon, and Miss Martha McKenzie, than Anthony Hope's second Zenda forty-five, of Robertson, were married Story, "Rupert or Hentzau," which is to in Maysville last week. It was the be seen at the Grand next Friday night. second marriage of both. In the dramatization of this stirring romance there was found in the book daughter of Rev. E. O. Guerrant, and material sufficient for half a dozen plays, Mr. Campbell Patterson, of Lexington, and the effort of the dramatist was to- is announced to take place at the Wilward condensation rather than elabora- more Presbyterian Church on December tion of incident and action. The result 12th. is a drama for virility of action and wealth of incident has not been excelled in modern play building. The story opens with spirit, unfolds with rapidity, Ernest Boston, of Corsicana, Texas, by and reaches its conclusion after a series Eld. G. W. Nutter. The immediate of stirring scenes ingeniously and effectively interwoven with a thread of sentiment which heightens the effect without delaying the action. The duel scene of the third act and the climax which follows it are said to carry off the palm for novelty of method and ingenuity of construction, while the same effect is reached at the conclusion of the fourth act and the play by the adoption of exactly opposite means. Both climaxes are said to be very much out of the ordinary in setting and effect. The entire production of "Rupert of Hentzau," including scenery, costumes and accessories, is direct from the Lyceum Theatre New York, and care has been taken to maintain the Frohman standard in this presentation. Mr. Howard Gould, whose characterization of the King and Rassendyll in "The Prisoner of Zenda" was the feature of that remarkable production under Mr. Frohman's management, has been surrounded by a company of excellence.

compensation ever given to a theatrical performance—\$1,000 cash every time she appears, with a certain number of appearances guaranteed. During her previous tour in the United States she re- in its soft yellow color effect. ceived the same amount, but furnished their friends with delightful hospihe own company. This time she pays tality. Mrs. Miller looked hardly tality. considerable, for she travels with a retinue. She has a business manager to look after her interests, a physician to care for her health, a masseure nurse, a maid and man servant. Berhhardt has probably recieved more money than any actress ever upon the stage, but has not kept a cent of it. She is always in debt. Her diamonds are always in pawn and she deceared leave the late of the stage of position and all the advantages of position. she does not knew what becomes of the enormous sums that have been paid her.

Coquelin, the comedian who supports her, receives \$500 for every performance. The advance sale for Bernhardt and Coquelin at the Garden Theater, New York, where they are to play was the largest ever known in its history, aggregating over \$53,000.

E. H. Sothern's wound has cost a fortune. At best he and his managers will drop \$90,000 in gross receipts through his neglect of a sword prick in his great toe during his engagement in "Hamlet" the Garden Theater.

The Fair.

Our Greeting Is Christmas Bargains For Friday Next.

Our choice selections for the Christmas trade is now ready for the inspection and approval of all who know a good thing when they see it. We can not urge you too strongly to buy your presents early to avoid the rush and jam that is sure to come. Here are a Hehr, wife of Mr. Chris Hehr. Mrs. few goods at prices that will surely Hehr was formerly Miss Duckworth, of few goods at prices that will surely tempt you to buy now: Picture books, stiff board covers, sizes 8x10, nearly 60 pages, and nearly every page illustrated, a bargain, each 8c; fancy moustache cup and saucers, real China, per pair, 10c; toy clothes pins, per barrel, 5c; large rocking chairs, 48c; mechanical toys, 29c. Bear in mind every article listed is at a way down price for next Friday only. Fine quality feather dusters, brand-new goods, 25c size at 15c, 29c size at 19c; silver-plated knives dusters, brand-new goods, zoc size at 15c, 29c size at 19c; silver-plated knives and forks—6 forks and 6 knives—only le was a graduate of West Point, and 1 Lot of High Cuts, formerly \$3, 89c; fancy China after-dinner cups as fifty-eight years of age.

Pholos and forks—6 forks and 6 knives—only 89c; fancy China after-dinner cups and saucers, solid gold lined, per pair, 15c; Misses' willow rocking chairs, a bargain, each \$1,25; boy's wheelbarrows, regular price 15c, now at 8c; richly dressed dolls, no two alike, about fifty in the lot, extra large size, and a sure bargain, choice 98c; new prices on fancy decorated lamps, for one day only; photograph holders, holding six cabinet photos, finished in oak at 19c; picture frames, brass corner finish, glass and mat complete, at 8c. TELEGRAM FROM SANTA.

NORTH POLE, Nov. 16, 1900. To THE FAIR:—Paris, Ky:—I am coming with lots of toys to distribute to MATTERS MATRIMONIAL,

The Wedding Bells, Announcements, Cupid's Mischief

Charles W. Henson, forty-five, of

The marriage of Miss Julia Guerrant,

Miss Mary H. Smedley, of Millersburg, daughter of Mr. John G. Smedley, will be married this afternoon at 2:30 to Dr, relatives and friends will be present.

The Atlanta paper received at this office contain glowing accounts of the marriage of Miss Edna Miller to Mr. Joseph Raine, Jr. Miss Miller is the daughter of Capt. John A. and Mrs. Mollie Hall Miller. Miss Edna spent the Summer of 1899 in Millersburg as the guest of her great-uncle, Joseph A. Miller. She is pleasantly remembered as a most accomplished and charming young woman. Says the Constitution:

"The marriage of Miss Edna Miller and Mr. Joseph Raine, Jr., occurred last night at 8 o'clock at the First Methodist Church, Rev. J. E. Dickey performing the impressive ceremony. The church was filled to its utmost capacity by the hundreds of friends of the happy young couple. The bridal tableau made an exvuisite picture—the girls in their airy yellow and white costumes and the bride in her net satan robe all pictured against the altar background of luxurious palms with two clusters of handsome chrysaathemums. The ceremony During her present American tour was followed by a large reception at Sara Bernhardt will receive the largest the residence of the bride's parents.

had all the advantages of position and wealth and has unusual popu-

larity.

"Mr. Raine, the youngest son of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph S. Raine, is prominently connected with the insurance business of Atlanta."

OBITUARY.

J. T. Calloway, a prominent farmer, aged sixty-six, died in Fayette county last week.

Died at his home at Scott's station, Thursday morning, Mr. Chas. Bishop, aged 65 years.

Rear Admiral Fredrick G. McNair, died at Washington, D. C., last week. He was next in rank to Admiral Dewey.

Miss Bertie Dunn, aged 22 years, died Wednesday morning at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Dunn, near Ruddles Mills.

Dr. W. N. Bush, a native of Georgia. and a surgeon in the Confederate Army, died at his home in Lancaster ast week, aged sixty-six years.

Died at the home of her husband at Broadwell, Friday night. Mrs. Mary J. Hehr, wife of Mr. Chris Hehr. Mrs.

At the home of her husband in Cynhiana, Thursday night, Nov. 29. Mrs. I Lot, former price \$4, goes for.... 2.49 ane Catherina Craig, died in the fiftieth 1 Lot of Patent Leathers, formerly ear of her age. Deceased was a sister f Mrs. Lemuel C. Offutt.

Dr. T. H. Hood, one of the leading itizens of Cynthiana, died very sud-

Mrs. Annie T. Todd, nee Phelps, ridow of Capt. W. H. Todd, deceased, ded, in Madison county, aged sixty-sven. Her first husband was Col. Valler Chenault, of Morgan's Cavairy Mrs. Hannah Overley died in Flemig, Tuesday, aged eighty-seven. Mrs. (verley left a will by which she proded for returning to Fleming Lodge lo. 30, L.O.O.F., of Flemingsburg, 50, the amount appropriated for her bnefit during the years in which they seisted hor.

R. Fields, a well known citizen of 1 Lot of Reginas, formerly \$3, goes Sott county, died Friday night at his the children, in advance, such as picture books, whistles, flags, composition books, book straps, toy baloons, toy watches, marbles, dolls and other toys, hme at Sadieville after an illness of 1 Lot of Princess Perfection, foron Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Felds was cashier of the Deposit Bank December 11th, 12th and 13th, from Sadieville. Later he organized the 9 to 10 a. m., and from 3 to Frmers' Bank of Sadieville of which he we elected cashier." He was also for-Leave your name and your letter e. Santa Claus, at THE FAIR. We elected cashier. He was also formarly President of the Sadieville Milling Company. mrly President of the Sadieville Milling

FOR 30 DAYS.

Side-boards, Folding Beds, Bed Room Suits.

We must have room for our Holiday Goods. Don't miss this bargain sale.

A.F. WHEELER'S

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

NEXT DOOR TO HOTEL WINDSOR,





Your Last Chance.

WHICH WERE BOUGHT OF

Paris Cash Shoe Store,

OF WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER'S PRICE

As we are compelled to give up the room in a short time, we have decided to sell all the balance of the Shoes bought of the Paris Cash Shoe Store at actual cost. These Shoes must be sold at once, so don't fail to get you a pair of Shoes during this sale.

MEN'S SHOES.

Lot, former price \$1.50, goes for .98 " 1 Lot, former price \$2,50, goes for .. \$1.46

\$5, now..... 2.49 Lot of Bostonians, formerly \$3.50, goes for 2.24 1 Lot of High Cuts, formerly \$3.50,

goes for...... 2.49 goes for..... 1.99

Lot of High Cuts, formerly \$2, Lot of High Cuts, formerly \$1.75,

LADIES' SHOES.

1 Lot, former price \$1.50, goesfor 69 Cts 1 Lot, former price \$2, goes for \$1,24 1 Lot of Infants' Soft Sole Shoes, 1 Lot, former price \$3, goes for..... 1.98

for 1.75 merly \$2.25, goes for..... 1.49 1 Lot of Ladies' Overgaiters, formerly 50 cents, goes for 19 Cts

YOUTHS' SHOES.

Lot, former price \$1, goes for...69 Cts 1 Lot, former price \$1, goes for...49 Cts 1 Lot, former price \$1.25, goes for 60 Cts

BOYS' SHOES.

1 Lot, former price \$1, goes for... 49 Cts
1 Lot of Never-Rip Shoes, formerly \$1.75, goes for.....\$1.94 1 Lot of Bostonian Shoes, formerly \$1.75, goes for..... 1.24 Lot of Messenger Shoes, formerly goes for..... 1.24

Lot of Rubber Boots, formerly \$2.50, now..... 1.48

MISSES' SHOES.

Lot of Newcomb Shoes, former Lot of Heavy School Shoes, former paice \$1.50, goes for 99.Cts former price 50c, goes for ... 24 Cts

Harry Simon's Big Shoe Sale AT THE OLD STAND.

OPENING OF CONGRESS

But Little Business Was Transacted During the First Session.

The Leaders of the House Are Prepared to Press With Great Vigor the Important Business of the Short Session.

Washington, Dec. 3.-Both houses of congress opened at noon Monday and but little business was transacted. The president's message was read. In the senate the new members -Messrs. Dolliver and Dillinghamwere sworn in. Senator Allison announced the death of Senator Gear during the recess, and Senator Nelson announced the death of Senator Davis. The usual committees to wait upon the president and house of representatives were appointed, and the senate adjourned until Tuesday.

Mr. Frye expects to get up the shipping subsidy bill on Tuesday, and if not on that day, then on Wednesday, and, in doing this, to have the Spooner Philippine bill displaced. This will be the beginning of the important work of the session, and upon the success or failure of the scheme may depend much of the future course of proceedings for the entire session. In order to accomplish this result it will be necessary first to get the consent of the republican committee on order of business, and to this end a meeting of that committee was held after the adjournment of the senate Monday afternoon.

There is some talk of an effort during the week to get up the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in executive sesgramme to this end. A movement is on foot now to secure the assent of the committee on foreign relations to the abandonment of the Davis amendment to the treaty for the fortification of the proposed canal.

The usual custom of adjourning over from Thursday until the following Monday during the first weeks of the session probably will be departed from this session. That is the desire of the republican leaders now here, and they say there will be no such adjournment this week.

The leaders of the house are preparing to press with great vigor the important business of the short session of congress which convened on Monday. Already considerable preliminary committee work has been done on the important measures-the bill for the reduction of the war revenue taxes, the army reorganization bill, the river and harbor bill and several of the appropriation billsand the legislative mill will start under a full head of steam. The army reorganization bill is considered particularly urgent owing to the possipossible moment.

Tuesday and will be taken up at once | swamped. unless, after further consultation, it day, in ahead of it. The democrats of them off to death. held a caucus on the army bill on Monday, and the indications now are that they will offer a substitute for the permanent reorganization measure-a bill extending for two or three years the present law for a provisional army. The bill to reduce the revenue taxes has been practically completed by the republican members of the ways and means committee, and it will be submitted to the full committee on Tuesday unless in the meantime a caucus of the republicans should be found advisable. Some of the republican members are not satisfied with the list of articles relieved of taxation by the bill.

At the session of the house Monday no business was transacted except the reading of the president's message.

The deaths of the late Representatives Daly, of New Jersey, and Hoffecker, of Delaware, which occurred during the recess, as well as the deaths of Senators Gear and Davis, were announced immediately after the roll was called, and the house adjourned at once out of respect to their memories:

Towboats Collide.

Huntington, W. Va., Dec. 3 .- The steamers Tom Dodsworth and Volunteer, both Pittsburgh towboats, collided 20 miles above here Sunday morning. Almost 30 coal boats, containing 600,000 bushels of coal, sank. The loss is \$100,000. Both steamers and coal are owned by the Pittsburgh coal combine.

William Halley Insane.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 3.-William Halley was sent to the insane asylum here Sunday. He can not recover. Halley was with Quantrell at the burning and sacking of Lawrence, Kan., being the noted guerrilla's chief. lieutenant. For many years he had been a member of the local police

A Cincinnatt Creditor.

New York, Dec. 1.-Lewis Seasongood, of Cincinnati, is the largest secured creditor of Charles I. Freedman, a cloak maker, of New York, who filed a petition in bankruptcy Friday with liabilities of \$73,876 and assets of real estate worth \$30,000.

Mrs. McKinley Gives a Doll.

Washington, Dec. 1 .- Mrs. McKinley has given a beautiful doll for the Ohio booth at the national suffrage bazaar, which is to be held in Madison Square garden, New York, next THE NORTHAMPTON CASF.

Multimillionaire Robert J. Clapp Confesses to the \$2,000,000 Bank Robbery of 1876.

Northampton, Mass., Dec. 1.-The whole mystery of the famous \$2,000,-000 Northampton bank robbery of 1876 has just been cleared up. Robert J. Clapp, worth \$5,000,000, gained in honest pursuits, has confessed that as a youth he helped James Dunlap, Bob Scott, "Red" Leary and "Shang" Draper, a clever gang of safe crackers, to put through the gigantic scheme which was at once the talk of the world. Clapp's life has been full of romance. He has run gamut from a scapegrace and tramp to a comfortable millionaire. His wife was an Indian squaw, but she died shortly after their marriage. It was she who revealed to him the secret of the Pelly river, Alaska, at brought to him the knowledge that has given him his gold. Dunlap and Scott, with Leary and Draper, planned the great Northampton bank robbery and got away with nearly \$2,-000,000. Leary and Draper restored their there and got off without a sentence. Dunlap and Scott were sent to state prison for 15 years each. Scott died in prison in 1882. Dunlap was pardoned in 1892 by Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts.

Till Thursday it was never known that Clapp was ever in the gang. LIVE STOCK SHOW.

One of the Greatest Ever Held in This Country Opened in Chicago Saturday Morning.

Chicago, Dec. 1.-What promises to be one of the greatest live stock shows ever held in this country opened Saturday morning in the Dexter sion, but there is yet no definite pro- Park pavilion at the stock yards. Over 10,000 pedigreed animals have already been received and it is expected that this number will be increased considerably by Monday morning. The display of blooded stock will represent a cash value of over \$2,000,000. Six hundred classes are listed and prizes amounting to \$75,000 will be awarded. Hundreds of visitors have already arrived and the hotels are crowded with stockmen from all parts of the United States and Canada. The first of the judging will be done on Monday and although the show was open Saturday, the formal opening will be on Monday morning.

FERRY BOAT CAPSIZED.

Four Men Lost Their Lives in the Spokane River-Five of the Passengers Swam to Shore.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 1.-Four lives were lost here Friday night by the capsizing of a ferry boat in the Spokane river. The ferry is about two miles down the river. It was crossbility of its meeting strenuous oppo- ing the stream with 18 workmen who sition after it reaches the senate, and | had ended their day's work in a conit is the intention of the leaders to struction camp near the Great Northget it out of the way at the earliest ern's new bridge. The men crowded ossible moment.

It will be reported probably on the swift current and the boat was

All the men were thrown into the is decided to let the legislative, ex- water. Five swam to shore and the ecutive and judicial appropriation others climbed on the capsized boat. bill, which also will be ready Tues- The waves ran high and washed four

AN EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX.

Over 300 Cases of a Mild Character in Winona, Minn., Mostly in the Fourth Ward.

Winona, Minn., Dec. 1 .- According to Secretary Bracken, of the state board of health, who was called to Winona Friday to investigate the epilemic that is gaining grounds in this city, gives out the statement that the disease is evidently smallpox of a mild character. It is said that there are over 300 cases, mostly in the Fourth ward, which is largely a Polish settlement. It was said Friday night that all the schools, churches and saloons in the Fourth ward will probably be closed and will remain closed until the board of health recommends their opening and a strict quarantine will be established in the infected district.

The Army Bill. Washington, Dec. 1.-The house committee on military affairs began consideration of the army bill Friday having as basis the measure prepared in the war department. definite conclusion was reached because the committee had not a quorum present, but it is understood that the sentiment is strongly in favor of the maxium number of men asked for in the was department.

Kearney's Second Big Fire.

Kearney, Neb., Dec. 1.—Kearney suffered its second disaster this week by the burning of its gas plant Friday night. If the Standard oil tanks should now be destroyed, the citizens would have to resort to tallow candles. Tuesday the canal pipe which supplied the electric light plant burst and the flood from the lake wrecked the lighting plant, causing a loss of

Will Hang December 21.

Manila, Dec. 1.-Gen. MacArthur has confirmed the sentence of hanging passed upon four natives recently convicted of murder at Lingayen. The condemned were members of the Guardia de Honor, a band of assassins whose victims were kidnaped and boloed. They will hang December 21.

Fatal Gridiron Sport.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Thomas Kelly, 18 years old, was thrown while playing football in a game between scrubs, and sustained internal injuries which may result in his death.

America's Attitude on the Subject Made Plain to Mr. Conger.

No Demands Should Be Made Upon the Chinese Imperial Government Which It Is Not Able to Fulfill.

Tien-Tsin, Dec. 5.-Four companies of the German troops are reported to bc seriously menaced 35 miles west of Pao Ting Fu. Fight companies of French troops, with three days' rations, have left to go to their re-

Washington, Dec. 3.-Administration officials continue sanguine that the ministers of the powers at Peking will soon reach a common ground of agreement in the demands to be made upon the Chinese imperial government in satisfaction for the Boxer outrages. The state department is in communication with the ministers and ambassadors of the United States to the European courts and advices which have come from them from time to time lead the officials here to hope that the powers will be brought to the position maintained by the United States in dealing with the Chinese, viz.: That there should not be demands made upon the imperial government which it is not

Our government has persistently held to this view in the progress of the negotiations between the ministers at Peking, and if the principle of this contention can be maintained in the combined note to be handed to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, a decided advantage will be had at the start. The attitude of our government on this subject has been made clear to Mr. Conger. The meeting between him and the German and French ministers Saturday at Peking presumably was in compliance with the minister's latest instructions from Washington. Nothing has been heard from Minister Conger by the state department for several days.

London, Dec. 3 .- "Count von Waldersee expresses some solicitude," says the Peking correspondent of the Morning Post, "concerning expeditions into the surrounding country, but he believes that they are necessary and salutary. Most of the British officers approve them.

"Sir Robert Hart, in the course of a conversation, said he considered the resentment against foreigners to be partly just and the outgrowth of the last 60 years of treaty relations. He seemed to think the settlement a difficult problem.

"Chinese militia forces are being formed everywhere, and even if the importation of foreign arms is prohibited a supply will be easily obtainable from Chinese arsenals.

"A body of 100 American cavalrymen is escorting some Chinese officers to Tien-Tsin.

Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, "directing him to stop the forwarding of further supplies to the province of Shen Si. It is rumored that Emperor Kwang Su will return to Peking immediately, and that the empress dowager will follow if the reception given him is satisfactory.'

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times also reports that it is believed in well-informed circles that the Chinese court is anxious to return to Peking, but he says that such a course would not be agreeable to Li Hung Chang, who hopes to gain an advantage from dissensions among the

THE DUCAL PAIR.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Mr. Zimmerman Passed a Quiet Sunday.

New York, Dec. 3.-The duke of Manchester, the duchess of Manchester and Eugene Zimmerman, ler father, passed the day quietly at he Holland house. The two detecties who met them at the pier have ben withdrawn, and Capt. McClusky explained their presence there by ay-

"Two letters, evidently from a crank, making vague threats of 'eging' the duke and duchess, were he cause of my sending Detective ergeants Vallely and Stripp to neet them on their arrival. The need for their services no longer exists, ind they have been withdrawn from their. attendance upon the duke and his wife. Beyond this there is nothin to say. I refuse most decidedly to make public the wording of the letters!

United States Mint Products Philadelphia, Dec. 3.-The Unted States mint executed during Noember 12,355,000 coins, valued at \$2,54,-

458.14. Of this \$116,338.14 was of gold and was for the government of Costa Rica. The rest was in Azerican silver, nickel and copper. The value of silver coins was \$1,96,000 and of base metal \$230,120. Attacked By Wolves.

Demidji, Minn., Dec. 3.-Whe party of settlers near Roseau were burying a little girl an attack was made by wolves, who severel bit several persons in their endeaves to get at the body. The animalswere finally driven away by fire.

Forty-Five Lost.

London, Dec. 3 .- A special disatch from Naples says the steamer S Marie, trading between Naples andMarseilles, has been wrecked and tat 45 of her passengers and a part ther crew have been lost.

FREDERIC DE GETAU.

Porto Rican Delegate to Congress Says His People Want to Become Root and Branch American.

New York, Dec. 3.-Porto Rico's first delegate to congress, Frederic de Getau, is in the city. He arrived on the steamer San Juan Saturday night and will stay here to visit friends for a few days before he goes to Washington. He has a great desire to study the English language.

"My people want to become, root and branch, American," he said Sunday. "We can not do it too quickly. We recognize that we are naturally Americans and that our future is part of the future of this country. After centuries of sleep, Porto Rico is getting there with alacrity. The first sign is the development of the natural resources of the island.

"The evolution of the people, their development, their education and their enrichment will follow. The only question now in Porto Rico is between the federalists who want to hurry up and be made a state with an autonomous government at once and the republicans, who want to go slow and first be made a territory with a territorial government and later graduate into full statehood."

Senor de Getau is a republican and was chosen by a large majority over his federalist opponent. He is about 43 years old. His home is in Ponce, where he formerly edited La Isla de Perto Rico.

IN VIGAN.

Twenty-Two Hundred Natives of the Region, Mostly Fighting Rebels, Take the Oath of Allegiance.

Manila, Dec. 3.-Sunday in Vigan was a great day for the American cause. Twenty-two hundred natives, of the region, nearly all fighting rebels, crowded the church and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered by the priest. All but 500 of those sworn were Bolomen. The number included the 1,200 Bolomen who had previously surrendered.

"The proceedings in the church occupied the entire day, and included an address by Gen. Young and an exhortation by the priest. Scarcely any rebels remain in the vicinity of Santa Maria. Gen. Young attributes this fact to three causes—the re-election of President McKinley, the arrival of a stronger body of troops, and the especially rigid enforcement of war measures, and the deportation of prisoners to Manila. He reports that it is necessary to occupy all the barracks in order to protect the natives from the vengeance of Tagalog raiders."

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Over 300 People Were Killed at Nanking, China-A Valley Obliterated.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 3.-A spe-

cial from Tacoma says: The steamer Energia brings details of the terrible powder explosion at Nanking, China, which killed over 300 people last month. During a violent thunder storm lighting struck a powder magazine containing half a million catties, which exploded. The result was to utterly obliterate the small valley where the magazine was located. Throughout the district were found heaps of mangled and twisted bodies. The rescuing of the bodies was carried on for a week by Chinese soldiers, over one hundred being recovered the first

TURKISH CRUISER.

A Contract Has Been Signed With the Cramps For the Construction of One to Cost 2350,000.

Constantinople, Dec. 3.-Hassan Pasha, Ottoman minister of marine, and Gen. Williams, representing the Cramp Shipbuilding Co., of Philadelphia, have signed a contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Ottoman navy. The price to be paid is £350,000, which includes £23,000 as indemnity to the United States for losses sustained by Americans during the Armenian massacres.

Iron, Works Shut Down.

Portsmouth, O., Dec. 3 .- The Burgess sta and iron works were closed down indefinitely, throwing 800 men out of employment. The plant is owned by the American Crucible Steel Co., which announces that it can not be successfully operated until practically remodeled. It states that this work will be commenced in the early spring.

Rev. Dr. Noble Resigns.

Chicago, Dec. 3.-Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Union Park Congregational church, resigned his pulpit Sunday night after a ministry of nearly 22 years. The resignation, which was written in Salt Lake City, where Dr. Noble is spending the winter, is to take effect as soon as the church accepts it.

Beer For the Philippines. Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 3.-The outgoing steartship Empress of China, which sailed from this port for the Orient Monday, carried a recordcreaking cargo of beer for the Phil-

ippines. Fifty thousand barrels, brought hither in seven trains, were consigned to Manila. One of His Wives Dead. Salt Lake, Udah, Dec. 3.—Sarah A. Snow, one of the wives of President Lerenzo Snow, died Sunday of heart

failure. She was married to Mr.

Snow in Obio in 1846.

He Declines to Receive the Ex-President of the Transvaal.

An Inspired Article in the Cologne Gazette Says That Mr. Kruger's Visit Is Not Agreeable to Germany.

Berlin, Dec. 3.-Mr. Kruger has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Emperor William regrets that, in consequence of previous arrangements, he will be unable to receive him. The Boer statesman will therefore proceed direct from Cologne for Holland. He telegraphed to this effect Sunday noon.

The emperor's intimation was conveyed to Mr. Kruger by the German envoy at Luxembourg, who arrived at Cologne Sunday.

The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired comminique, says: "Mr. Kruger's visit is not agreeable to Germany, his aim being to obtain intervention in South Africa. It would be a grave political mistake, it would be even a great crime, to allow him to entertain even a spark of hope that Germany will render him any practical

support." This declaration is accompanied with reproaches, Mr. Kruger being charged with "having encouraged a useless guerrilla warfare and having disregarded Germany's advice when he might have still followed it."

The press generally strikes the

same note. Paris, Dec. 3.—Emperor William's refusal to receive Mr. Kruger has caused general surprise here. Most of the morning papers make it an excuse for articles sympathizing with the Boer statesman or condemning the kaiser.

"The kaiser is no longer a modern Lohengrin," says the Echo de Paris, "but a simple disciple of Bismarck. His attitude is dictated by the interests of Germany, which he considers identical with those of England."

Some of the papers publish the kaiser's famous telegram of 1896 to Mr. Kruger side by side with that of Sunday. The Intransigeant and other nationalist organs comment with their customary violence.

London, Dec. 3 .- All the London morning papers comment with unbounded enthusiasm upon the abrupt snub administered by Emperor William to Mr. Kruger, which is all the more noticeable when contrasted with the Boer statesman's successful visit to France. The snub is regarded as further evidence of the good relations existing between Germany and Great Britain.

Emperor William's telegram to the German minister at Luxembourg was the outcome of a dispatch which Mr. Kruger sent to the Kaiser on arriving at the German frontier: "On reaching German soil I hasten to express to your majesty my sentiments of respectful devotion and cordial

sympathy. The official explanation offered through the German press is that steps had not been taken to ascertain whether Mr. Kruger's visit would be agreeable. The Boer delegates admit that they have received a serious check, and Mr. Kruger is said to be extremely disheartened.

There is a rumor that he had been requested to avoid Belgian territory.

THE BIETFONTEIN BATTLE. Boers Made a Desperate Attack and

Severe Fighting Resulted-Were Repulsed With Heavy Loss. Bloemfontein, Dec. 3 .- Further de-

tails have been received regarding the fight near Bietfontein between the British under Gen. Paget and the Boers under Commandants Viljoen and Erasmus, November 28 and 29. Gen. Paget, toward evening on the

second day, closed in upon the Boer position with the intention of attacking next day at dawn. The Boers, however, with reinforcements, including three guns, made a desperate attack and severe fighting resulted. The Boers, who were repulsed with

heavy loss, withdrew in a northeasterly direction. Gen. Paget, having occupied their position, sent mounted infantry in pursuit. The New Zealanders displayed great

gallantry, losing five out of the six wounded officers. Ladysmith, Natal, Dec. 3.-Lord Roberts, who arrived here on Friday, han inspected Majuba and Laings Nek

while en route. * Replying to an address from the towns people here he expressed his admiration of the gallant defense of the town, which he characterized as a "glorious memorial of British pluck and endurance, only equaled by the

determination and bravery of the relicving force." He said he trusted the day was not far distant when peace would reign supreme and "without ill feeling toward a conquered foe."

Lord Roberts has visited Colenso and the surrounding battlefields.

Ex-Gov. McClurg Expires. Lebanon, Mo., Dec. 3.-Ex-Gov. Joseph W. McClurg, aged 88 years, died her Sunday of hemorrhage of the stomach. He was elected governor of Missouri as a republican in 1868 and served one term. He served in congress from 1852 to 1868.

Sam Small Released.

Havana, Dec. 3.—Sam Small, the evangelist, who was recently arrested and placed in jail for contempt of court in being absent from his trial on a charge of swindling, has been

PROFESSIONAL -: - CARDS.

THARLESD. WEBB.

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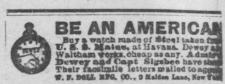
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ELKHORN ROUTE. LOCAL TIME CARD IN EFFECT DE EMBER 5TH, 18 8.

EAST BOUND.

No. 1. | No. 8. | No 5. Pass. | Pass. | Mixed. Lye Flakhorn . . . Lye Flakhorn . . . Lye Switzer . . . 7 00am 3 40pm 1 00pm 7 11am 3 52pm 1 20pm 7 18am 4 00pm 1 35pm 7 28am 4 10pm 1 55pm Lve Switzer... Lve Stamping Gr'nd Lve Dovalls Lve Johnson 7 34am 4 16pm 7 39am 4 22pm 7 394H 4 22pm 7 45am 4 2 pm 2 30pm 7 50am 4 38pm 3 00pm 8 17am 4 48pm 8 25am 4 56pm 8 30am 5 00pm 8 40am 5 10pm Lve CS R'y Depot b
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No. 2 | No. 4. | No. 6. Pass. | Pass. | Mixed Lve Paris c Lve Elizabeth . . 5 40pm 5 50pm 5 55pm 9 30am 9 40am

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a Connects with L. & N.; b connects with Q.
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F.M. A.M. 3:40 7:00 Lv . Frankfort. 4:22 7:50 Lv . Georgetown . 5:10 8:40 Ar . Paris . Ar . Maysville . 6.16 11:42 Ar . Winchester 7:20 1:00 Ar . Kichmond .

GEO B. HARPER, Gen'l Sup't. JOS. R. NEWTON, G P. A.

BAILROAD TIME CARD.

L. & N. R. R.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS: From Cincinnati—10:58 a. m.; 5:38 p. m.; 10:10 p. m. From Lexington-5:11 a. m.; 7:45 a. m.;

From Richmond-5:05 a. m.; 7:40 a. m.; 3:28 p. m. From Maysville-7:42 a. m.; 3:25 p. m.

3:33 p. m.; 6:27 p. m.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS: To Cincinnati-5:15 a. m.; 7:51 a. m.; 3:40 p. m. To Lexington-7:47 a. m.; 11:05 a. m.: 5:45 p. m.; 10:14 p. m.

To Richmond-11:08 a. m.; 5:43 p. m.;

F. B. CARR, Agen

10:16 p. m. To Maysville—7:50 a. m.: 6:35 p. m.

My agency insures against fire. wind and storm-best old reliable prompt paying companies-nonunion. W.O. HINTON, Agent.

My agency insures against fire, wind and storm-best ol reliable, prompt paying companies-non-union.

W. O. HINTON, Agent.

Digests what you ea Itartificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and 1-260 structing the exhausted digestive the gans. It is the latest discovered digest ant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It in-

stantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

W. T. BROOKS

MANY IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

Outlines Our Policy in China-Approves of Ship Subsidy-Proposes Legislation for the Philippines and Asks Ratification of Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Washington, Dec. 4.-The following is a comprehensive synopsis of the president's annual message to congress:

The president gives first place in his message to the troubles in China, and our connection with the allied forces operating there. He reviews the causes leading up to the Boxer outbreak, and the first murders of foreigners in Chinese territories. In this connection he says:

nege territories. In this connection he says:

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this government, causing it profound solicitude. The United States from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasions to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government, and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but earnest means the fullest measure of protecest means the fullest measure of protec-tion for the lives and property of our law-abiding cftizens and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appro-Mindful of this, it was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such course as would hasten united action of the powers at Peking to promote the administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which we believed the whole western world to be alike concerned. To these ends I caused to be addressed to the several powers occupying territory and the several powers occupying territory and maintaining spheres of influence in China the circular proposals of 1899, inviting from them declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of the adoption of measures insuring the benefits of equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China.

Proposals Well Received.

With gratifying unanimity the responses coincide in this common policy, enabling me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to the interested powers on March 20, 1900, I hope was fully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes which for a year past had appeared to inspire the policy of the imperial government, and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical antiforeign movement in the northern provinces most immediately influenced by the Manchu sentiment.

inces most immediately influenced by the Manchu sentiment.

Seeking to testify confidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and prevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard, which had been sent to Peking in the autumn of 1899 for the protection of the legation, was withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment, and all pending duestions were remitted, as far as we were concerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplomatic intercourse.

Vigor of the Siege.

Vigor of the Siege. The history of the efforts made at re-lieving the beleaguered legationers in Peoroughly covered; no important lacking, and every engagement Chinese forces is mentioned,

with the Chinese forces is mentioned, whether our forces were engaged or not. To show the vigor with which the siege of the legations was pushed by the Chinese he quotes reports from Minister Conger, as follows:

"From June 20 until July 17," writes Minister Conger, "there was scarcely an hour during which there was not firing upon some part of our lines and into some of the legations, varying from a single shot to a general and continuous attack along the whole line." Artillery was placed around the legations and on the overlooking palace walls, and thousands of three-inch shells were fired, destroying some buildings and damaging sands of three-inen snehs were lired, destroying some buildings and damaging all. So thickly did the balls rain that, when the ammunition of the besieged ran low, five quarts of Chinese bullets were gathered in an hour in one compound

Attempts were made to burn the lega-Attempts were made to burn the legations by setting neighboring houses on fire, but the flames were successfully fought off, although the Austrian, Belgian, Italian and Dutch legations were then and subsequently burned. With the aid of the native converts, directed by the missionaries, to whose helpful cooperation Mr. Conger awards junstinted praise, the British Hegation was made a veritable fortress. The British minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, was chosen general commander of the defense, with the secretary of the American legation, Mr. E. G. Squiers, as chief of staff.

Defense of the Legationers.

Defense of the Legationers.

To save life and ammunition the besieged sparingly returned the incessant fire of the Chinese soldiery, fighting only to repel attack or make an occasional successful sortie for strategic advantage, such as that of 55 Americans, British and Russian marines led by Capt. Myers, of the United States marine corps, which resulted in the capture of a formidable barricade on the wall that gravely menaced, the American position. It was held to the last, and proved an invaluable acquisition, because commanding the water gate through which the relief column entered.

During the siege the defenders lost 65 killed, 135 wounded and seven by disease—the last all-children.

On July 14 the besieged had their first communication with the tsung-li-yamen, Defense of the Legationers.

communication with the tsung-li-yamen, from whom a message came inviting to a conference, which was declined. Correspondence, however, ensued and a sort of armistice was agreed upon, which stopped the bombardment and lessened the rifie fire for a time. Even then no protection what-ever was afforded, nor any aid given, save to send to the legations a small supply of fruit and three sacks of flour.

Duplicity of Chinese Government. Indeed, the only communication had with Indeed, the only communication had with the Chinese government related to the occasional delivery or dispatch of a telegram or to the demands of the tsung-li-yamen for the withdrawal of the legation to the coast under escort. Not only are the protestations of the Chinese government that it protected and succored the legations positively contradicted, but irresistible proof accumulates that the attacks upon them were made by imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered, belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the them were made by imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered, belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the imperial commander in chief. Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under, prominent imperial officers, provisioning them, and even granting them large sums in the name of the empress dowager, are known to exist. Members of the tsung-il-vaimen who counseled protection of the foreigners were beheaded. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death, prominent among these being Chang Yen-Hoon, formerly Chinese minister in Washington. With the negotiation of the partial armistice of July 14, a proceeding which was doubtless promoted by the representations of the Chinese envoy in Washington, the way was opened for the conveyance to Mr. Conger of a test message sent by the secretary of state through the kind offices of Minister Wu Ting-Fang. Mr. Conger's reply, dispatched from Peking on July 18 through the same channel, afforded to the outside world the first tidings that the inmates of the legations were still alive and hoping for succor.

Says:

As was then said, "the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

tial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."
Faithful to those professions which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other cooperating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the sacred duty of relieving our legation and its dependents was accomplished we withdrew from active hostilities, leaving our legation under an adequate guard in Peking as a channel of negotiation and settlement—a course adopted by others of the interested powers. Overtures of the empowered representatives of the Chinese emperor have been considerately entertained. tertained.

Accepted Russia's Proposition,

Accepted Russia's Proposition.

The Russian proposition looking to the restoration of the imperial power in Peking has been accepted as in full consonance with our own desires, for we have held and hold that effective reparation for wrongs suffered and an enduring settlement that will make their recurrence impossible can best be brought about under an authority which the Chinese nation reverences and obeys. While so doing we forego no jot of our undoubted right to exact exemplary and deterrent punishment of the responsible authors and abettors of the criminal acts whereby we and other nations have suffered grievous injury.

For the real culprits, the evil counselors who have misled the imperial judgment and diverted the sovereign authority to their own guilty ends, full explation becomes imperative within the rational limits of retributive justice. Regarding this as the initial condition of an acceptable settlement between China and the powers, I said in my message of October 18 to the Chinese emperor:

"I trust that negotiations may begin so

nese emperor:
"I trust that negotiations may begin so "I trust that negotiations may begin so soon as we and the other offended governments shall be effectively satisfied of your majesty's ability and power to treat with just sternness the principal offenders, who are doubly culpable, not alone toward the foreigners, but toward your majesty, under whose rule the purpose of China to dwell in concord with the world had hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers.

The Peace Negotiations.

The Peace Negotiations.

Taking, as a point of departure, the imperial edict appointing Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching plenipotentiaries to arrange a settlement, and the edict of September 25, whereby certain high officials were designated for punishment, this government has moved, in concert with the other powers, toward the opening of negotiations, which Mr. Conger, assisted by Mr. Rockhill, has been authorized to conduct on behalf of the United Staes.

General bases of negotiation formulated by the government of the French republic have been accepted with certain reservations as to details, made necessary by our own circumstances, but, like similar reservations by other powers, open to discussion in the progress of the negotiations. The disposition of the emperor's government to admit liability for wrongs done to foreign governments and their nationals, and to act upon such additional designation of the guilty persons as the foreign ministers at Peking may be in a position to make, gives hope of a complete settlement of all questions involved, assuring foreign rights of residence and intercourse on terms of equality for all the world. on terms of equality for all the world

Foundation of Durable Peace.

I regard as one of the essential factors I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securement of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof.

The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a very construction.

citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dis-memberment of the empire. I am disposed memberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives

sentatives.

The government of Russia has put forward a suggestion that in the event of pro-tracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities the matter may be relegated the court of arbitration at The Hague. favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers.

First Place at Paris. Our relations with other countries are gone into in detail. The Paris exposition is referred to as offering an opportunity for a display of the good will existing between this country and France. He notes that there were many drawbacks to a proper exhibition of American products, but says:

backs to a proper exhibition of American products, but says:

Despite all these drawbacks the contribution of the United States was not only the largest foreign display, but was among the earliest in place and the most orderly in arrangement. Our exhibits were shown in 101 out of 121 classes, and more completely covered the entire classification than those of any other nation. In total number they rank next after those of France, and the attractive form in which they were presented secured general attention.

A criterion of the extent and success of our participation and of the thoroughness with which our exhibits were organized is seen in the awards granted to American exhibitors by the international jury, namely, grand prizes, 240; gold med-

ury, namely, grand prizes, 240; gold med-als, 597; silver medals, 776; bronze medals Jury, namely, grand prizes, 240; gold medals, 597; silver medals, 776; bronze medals, 541, and honorable mentions, 322—2.476 in all, being the greatest total number given to the exhibition of any one exhibiting nation, as well as the largest number in each grade. This significant recognition of merit in competition with the chosen exhibits of all other nations and at the hands of juries almost wholly made up of representatives of France and other competing countries is not only most gratifying, but is especially valuable, since it sets us to the front in international questions of supply and demand, while the large proportion of awards in the classes of art and artistic manufactures afforded unexpected proof of the stimulation of national culture by the prosperity that flows from national productiveness joined to industrial excellence.

Apart from the exposition several occa-Apart from the exposition several occasions for showing international good will occurred. The inauguration in Paris of the Lafayette monument, presented by the senool children of the United States, and the designing of a commemorative coin by our mint and the presentation of the first piece struck to the president of the republic, were marked by appropriate ceremonies.

the republic, were marged the republic, were marged ate ceremonies. Relations with Germany the Of our relations with Germany the president sive good will prevails. He advises congress that the question of the admission of our life insurance companies to do business in that country has been reached and the companies admitted. Of the meat inspection law of Germany he says:

reached and the companies admitted. Of the meat inspection law of Germany he source of July 14, a proceeding which was aboutless promoted by the representations of the Chinese envoy in Washington, the way was opened for the conveyance to Mr. Conger of a test message sent by the secretary of state through the kind offices of Minister Wu Ting-Fang. Mr. Conger's reply, dispatched from Peking on July 18 through the same channel, afforded to the outside world the first tidings that the immates of the legations were still alive and hoping for succor.

Preparations for Relief.

All the preparations for Relief.

All the preparations for relief by the combined powers are gone into, and when that object was finally accomplished on August 14 the conditions met with in Peking are described as follows:

The imperial family and the government had fied a few days before. The city was without visible control. The recity of the meat inspection law of Germany he says:

An imperial meat inspection law of Germany he says:

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An imperial meat inspection law of Germany to prove the for Germany. While it may implicate the says implied for Germany. The policy the inspection, it problems to product says an

that end has been before the senate for some two years, but as no action has been taken I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is known, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 700 feet. 700 feet.

The War in South Africa.

A review of the incidents connected with our shipping to South African points is given, and he says that in this connection vexatious questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral cargoes, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa, on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the Boer states. Of the final settlement of this question

Of the final settlement of this question he says:

Such consignments in British ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and Southern Africa, were seized in application of a municipal law prohibiting British vessels from trading with the enemy without regard to any contraband character of the goods, while cargoes shipped to Delagoa Bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground of alleged destination to enemy's country. Appropriate representations on our part resulted in the British government agreeing to purchase outright all such goods shown to be actual property of American citizens, thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of the immediately interested parties, although, unfortunately, without a broad settlement of the question of a neutral's right to send goods not contraband per se to a neutral port adjacent to a belligerent area.

Relations with Italy.

Relations with Italy.

Relations with Italy.

The lynching of the Italians in Louisiana is the one question standing between this government and Italy. That country is still waiting for the punishment of the parties guilty of that crime. The president says that successive grand juries have failed to find indictments, and says: Setting the principle at issue high above all consideration of merely pecuniary indemnification, such as this government made in the three previous cases, Italy has solemnly invoked the pledges of existing treaty and asked that the justice to which she is entitled shall be meted in regard to her unfortunate countrymen in our territory with the same full measure she herself would give to any American were his reciprocal treaty rights contemned. temned.

temned.

I renew the urgent recommendations I made last year that the congress appropriately confer upon the federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government may be involved, and I invite action upon the bills to accomplish this which were introduced in the senate and house. It is incumbent upon us to remedy the statutory omission which has led, and may again lead, to such untoward results. I have pointed out the necessity and the precedent for legislation of this character. Its enactment is a simple measure of previsory justice toward the nations with which we as a sovereign equal make treaties requiring reciprocal observance.

while the Italian government naturally regards such action as the primary, and, indeed, the most essential element in the disposal of the Tallulah incident, I advise that, in accordance with precedent, and in view of the improbability of that particular case being reached by the bill now pending, congress make gracious provision for indemnity to the Italian sufferers in the same form and proportion as heretofore.

Lynching.

Lynching.

In my inaugural address I referred to the general subject of lynching in these words: 'Lynching must not be tolerated in a

"Lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests." which our government

This I most urgently reiterate, and again invite the attention of my countrymen to this reproach upon our civiliza-

Ratification of Hague Convention. Ratification of Hague Convention.

The ratification of The Hague peace convention is referred to as follows:

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce the formal notification at The Hague, on September 4, of the deposit of ratifications of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes by 16 powers, namely: the United States, Aug. a tria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roughand, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden, and Norway, and the Netherlands. Japan also has since ratified the convention.

The Nicarauguan Canal.

The Nicarauguan Canal.

The Micaraguan Canal. ***

He advocates the speedy building of the Nicaraguan canal, and recommends the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. On this subject he says:

The all-important matter of an interoceanic canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal company, which was terminated for alleged non-execution in the Maritime Canal company, which was terminated for alleged non-execution in October, 1899, the government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by declaring the so-styled Eyre-Cramin option void for nonpayment of its stipulated advance. Protests in relation to these acts have been filed in the state deartment and are under consideration. partment and are under consideration. Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements, the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question either in the way of negotiations with the United States or by gotiations with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway. Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of the congress upon the general subject, in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various trans-isthmian ship-canal projects, may be awafted.

I commend to the early attention of the senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and to remove any objection which

canal and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention com-monly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. New Treaty with Spain.

Of our relations with Spain he says a

Of our relations with Spain he says a new convention of extradition is approaching completion and trusts that a commercial convention may follow. Of Spain's claim to a number of the islands in the Philippine group not covered by the Paris treaty he says:

By the terms of the treaty of peace the line bounding the ceded Philippine group in the southwest failed to include several small islands lying west of the Sulus, which have always been recognized as under Spanish control. The occupation of Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu by our naval forces elicited a claim on the cupation of Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu by our naval forces elicited a claim on the part of Spain, the essential equity of which could not be gainsaid. In order to cure the defect of the treaty by removing all possible ground of future misunderstanding respecting the interpretation of its third article, I directed the negotiation of a supplementary treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the senate, whereby Spain mutts all title and which will be forthwith laid before the senate, whereby Spain quits all title and claim to the islands named, as well as to any and all islands belonging to the Philippine archipelago lying outside the lines ascribed in said third attels, and agrees that all such islands shall be comprehended in the cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within those lines. In consideration of this cession the United States is to pay to Spain the sum of \$100,000.

Still Waiting on the Sultan. Of the claims against Turkey he says:
We await the fulfillment of the promise of the sultan to make reparation for the injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and essewhere in the Turkish empire. His majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evinced by the issuance of an irade for rebuilding the American college at Harpoot.

Would Extend Racingarity. Would Extend Reciprocity.

He urges the approval of the commercial conventions entered into between this government and other powers as soon as possible that the agricultural and other industries of the country may profit thereby. Continuing on this subject he says:

Our Financial Showing.

The president points with much pride to the showing made by the treasury department and quotes exhaustively from the report of Secretary Gage. He shows the surplife for the year to be \$73.527,060.18, and estimates the surplus of the coming year at \$80,000,000. He says the present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength. The available cash balance November 30 was \$139,303,794.50. Under the form of statement prior to the financial law of March 14 last this would have been included in the statement of available cash gold coin and bullion held for the redemption of United States notes.

Further Financial Legislation.

Further Financial Legislation.

Further Financial Legislation.

He recommends further financial legislation in the following words:

It will be the duty as I am sure it will be the disposition of the congress to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold.

Our surplus revenues have permitted the secretary of the treasury since the close of the fiscal year to call in the funded loan of 1891 continued at two per cent, in the sum of \$25,364,500. To and including November 30, \$23,458,100 of these bonds have been paid. This sum, together with the amount which may accrue from further redemptions under the call, will be applied to the sinking fund.

The law of March 14, 1900, provided for refunding into two per cent. 30-year bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, that portion of the public debt represented by the three-per-cent. bonds of 1908, the four-per-cents of 1907 and the five-per-cents of 1900, of which there was outstanding at the date of said law \$839,149, 930. The holders of the old bonds presented them for exchange March 14 and November 30 to the amount of \$364,943,750. The net saving to the government on these transactions aggregates \$9,106,166.

Banking Facilities Extended.

Banking Facilities Extended.

The beneficial effect of the financial act of 1900, so far as it relates to the modification of the national banking act, is already apparent. The provision for the incorporation of national banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 in places not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants has resulted in the extension of banking facilities to many small communities hitherto unable to provide themselves with banking institutions under the national system. There were organized from the enactment of the law up to and including November 30, 369 national banks, of which 266 were with capital less than \$50,000 and 103 with capital of \$50,000 or more. It is worthy of mention that the greater number of banks being organized under the new law are in sections where the need of banking facilities has been most pronounced. Iowa stands first, with 30 banks of the smaller class, while Texas, Oklahoma, Indian territory and the middle and western sections of the country have also availed themselves largely of the privileges under the new law.

Our Foreign Trade. Banking Facilities Extended.

Our Foreign Trade.

Our foreign Trade.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeds \$2,000,000,000. The exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year 1900 being \$1,394,483,082, an increase over 1898 of \$167,459,780, an increase over 1898 of \$163,-000,752, over 1897 of \$343,489,526, and greater than 1896 by \$511,876,144.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,756, against \$339,592,146 in 1899, an increase of 28 per cent.

Agricultural products were also export-

their value for 1900 being \$43,801,756, against \$329,592,146 in 1899, an increase of 28 per cent.

Agricultural products were also exported during 1900 in greater volume than in 1899, the total for the year being \$835,858,-123, against \$784,776,142 in 1899.

The imports for the year amounted to \$849,941,134, an increase over 1899 of \$152,-792,695. This increase is largely in materials for manufacture, and is in response to the rapid development of manufacturing in the United States. While there was imported for use in manufacture in 1900 material to the value of \$79,768,972 in excess of 1899, it is reassuring to observe that there is a tendency toward decrease in the importation of articles manufactured ready for consumption, which in 1900 formed 15.17 per cent. of the total import, against 15.54 per cent. in 1899 and 21.09 per cent. in 1896.

The Internal Revenue Tax.

The Internal Revenue Tax. The Internal Revenue Tax.

I recommend that the congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of \$30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people. I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax, bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

Recommends Ship Subsidy.

American vessels during the past three years have carried about nine per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade

ress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade, and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers.

Besides realizing a proper national aspiration this will mean the establishment and healthy growth along all our coasts of a distinctive national industry, expanding the field for profitable employment of labor and capital. It will increase the transportation facilities and reduce freight charges on the vast volume of products charges on the vast volume of products brought from the interior to the seaboard for export, and will strengthen an arm of the national defense upon which the founders of the government and their successors have relied,

The Trust Question. The trust question receives the attention of the president, and he says:

"It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained, and that means may be found for the congress, within the limitations of its tained, and that means may be found for the congress, within the limitations of its constitutional power, so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws through-out the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

to which I have referred.

"The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of ongress, resulting in wise and judiciou

"Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious, and which are within federal jurisdiction, should be promptly applied by the congress." The Philippines.

The Philippines.

Considerable attention is given the subject of the Philippines, and in this connection the scope and work of the Philippine commission as outlined to the commissioners is fully outlined for the benefit of congress. Of the present conditions in the islands the president says:

In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibility of the future government of those islands rests with the congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces and in which, as long as insurrection continues, the military arm mass necessarily be supreme. I stated my purpose, until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing. the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing, to that end, at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of the congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law.

We Are Making Progress.

We Are Making Progress Progress in the hoped-for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying

ment which we stand ready to give to them.

By the spring of this year the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago. Desiring to bring this about, I appointed in March last a civil commission composed of Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio; Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Hon. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee; Hon. Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Prof. Bernard Moses, of California. The alms of their mission and the scope of their authority are clearly set forth in my instructions of April 7, 1900, addressed to the secretary of war to be transmitted to them.

Principles Are Appreciated.

Principles Are Appreciated.

Referring to the manner in which the work of the commission upon the lines laid down in his instructions to them has been received by the people of the Philippines, the president says:

It is evident that the most enlightened thought of the Philippine islands fully appreciates the importance of these principals. preciates the importance of these principles and rules, and they will inevitably within a short time command universal assent. Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed three inviolable rules:

therefore, must be imposed three inviolable rules:

That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against uhreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

Encouraging Reports.

be allowed. Encouraging Reports.

Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos, in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self-supporting and self-administering community in those far eastern seas. I would impress upon the congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust which should be unselfishly discharged, and devolved upon this government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke.

"Wards of the Nation." Later reports from the commission show "Wards of the Nation."

I have upon another occasion called the Filipinos "the wards of the nation." Our I have upon another occasion called the Filipinos "the wards of the nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home, that there as here it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development.

The Filipinos are a race quick to learn and to proint by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teachings of contemporaneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of those people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

Porto Rico.

The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of the congress, approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been established. The governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success. On the 6th of November a general election was held in the island for members of the legislature, and the body, elected has been called to convene on the first Monday of December.

I recommend that legislation be enacted by the congress conferring upon the secretary of the interior supervision over the public lands in Porto Rico, and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which

the public lands in Porto Rico, and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remained in the crown of Spain at the date of cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and that appropriations necessary for surveys be made, and that the methods of the disposition of such lands he presented by law law. ands be prescribed by law. Dealings with Cuba.

The present conditions in Cuba are referred to, citing the call for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention and the meeting of the convention, which is now in session, and closes this part of his message with the following:

When the convention concludes its labor I will transmit to the congress the constitution as framed by the convention for its consideration and for such action as it may deem advisable.

The Army.

The Army.

An increase in the regular army is recommended, and the need of soldiers shown. After saying that we need at least 26,000 troops at home to care for our expensive fortifications and ordnance, he continues:

our expensive fortifications and ordnance, he continues:

We have in Cuba between 5,000 and 6,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island cannot be withdrawn or materially diminished, and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the constitutional convention now in session and a government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

ment provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,636, which include 896 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here. We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we shall need there for the immediate future from 50,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indications.

It may be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the president should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft commission believe will be more effective in setecting and suppressing guerrillas, assassins and Ladrones than our own soldiers.

The full discussion of this subject by the secretary of war in his supplet by the secretary of war in his annual report is called to your earnest attention.

The Postal Service.

The Postal Service.

Under a discussion of the postal service he urges an extension of the rural free delivery system and says:

This service ameliorates the isolation of farm life, conduces to good roads, and quickens and extends the dissemination of general information. Experience thus far has tended to allay the apprehension that it would be so expensive as to forbid its general adoption or make it a serious burden. Its actual application has shown that it increases postal receipts, and can be accompanied by reductions in other branches of the service, so that the augmented revenues and the accomplished savings together materially reduce the net cost. The evidences which point to these conclusions are presented in detail in the annual report of the postmaster general which with its recommendations is recommended to the consideration of the congress. The full development of this special service, however, requires such a large outlay of money that it should be undertaken only after a

The recommendations of the secretary of the navy for more ships and an increase in the personnel of the navy are approved, as well as those of the establishment of a national naval reserve and suitable recognition for all officers who rendered distinguished service during the war with Spain

war with Spain. Progress in Hawaii.

Progress in Hawaii.

The progress and development of Hawaii is noted and attention called to the needs of the islands as follows:

In the territorial act of April 30, 1900, section 7 of said act repeals chapter 34 of the civil laws of Hawaii, whereby the government was to assist in encouraging and developing the agricultural resources of the republic, especially irrigation. The governor of Hawaii recommends legislation looking to the development of such water supply as may exist on the public lands, with a view of promoting land settlement. The earnest consideration of the congress is invited to this important recommendation and others, as embodied in the report of the secretary of the interior.

The Twelfth Census.

The Twelfth Census. The Twelfth Census.

The work of taking the twelfth census is referred to as follows:

The director of the census states that the work in connection with the twelfth census is progressing favorably. This national undertaking, ordered by the congress each decade, has finally resulted in the collection of an aggregation of statistical facts to determine the industrial growth of the country, its manufacturing and mechanical resources, its richness in mines and forests, the number of itz agriculturists, their farms and products, its educational and religious opportunities, as well as questions pertaining to sociological conditions.

The labors of the officials in charge of the

conditions.

The labors of the officials in charge of the bureau indicate that the law of March 3, 1899, requiring the completion of the four important and most desired subjects, namely, population, agricultural, manufacturing and vital statistics, will be completed within the prescribed limit.

within the prescribed limit.

Our Public Lands.

The total area of public lands as given by the secretary of the interior is approximately 1,071,881,662 acres, of which 917.925,830 acres are undisposed of, and 154,745,782 acres have been reserved for various purposes. The public lands disposed of during the year amount to 13,453,887,96 acres, including 62,423.09 acres of Indian lands, an increase of 4,271,474.80 over the preceding year. The total receipts from the sale of public lands during the fiscal year were \$4,379,758.10, an increase of \$1,309,620.76 over the preceding year.

The results obtained from our forest policy have demonstrated its wisdom and the necessity in the interest of the public for its continuance and increased appropriations by the congress for the carrying on of the work. On June 30, 1900, there were 37 forest reserves, created by presidential proclamations under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, embracing an area of 46,425,529 acres.

Pensions. At the end of the fiscal year there were on the pension roll 993,225 names, a net increase of 2,010 over the fiscal year 1899. The number added to the rolls during the year was 45,344. The amount disbursed for army pensions during the year was \$134,700,597.24, and for navy pensions \$3,761,533.41, a total of \$138,462,130,65, leaving an unexpended balance of \$5,542,768.25 to be covered into the treasury, which shows an increase over the previous to be covered into the treasury, which shows an increase over the previous year's expenditure of \$107.077.70. There were 684 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress. The act of May, 1900, among other things provided for an extension of income to widows pensioned under said act to \$250 per annum. The secretary of the interior believes that by the operations of this act the number of persons pensioned under it will increase and the increased annual payment for pensions will be between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The government justly appreciates the services of its soldiers and sailors by making pension payments liberal beyond precedent to them, their widows and orphans.

Agriculture.

The department of agriculture has been extending its work during the past year, reaching farther for new varieties of seeds and plants; cooperating more fully with the states and territories in research along useful lines; making progress in meteorological work relating to ess in meteorological work relating times of wireless telegraphy and forec or ocean-going vessels; continuing uiry as to animal disease; looking he extent and character of food a eration; outlining plans for the continuing plans for the continuin the extent and character of food adulteration; outlining plans for the care, preservation and intelligent harvesting of our woodlands; studying soils that producers may cultivate with better knowledge of conditions, and helping to clothedesert places with grasses suitable to our arid regions. Our island possessions are being considered that their peoples may be helped to produce the tropical products now so extensively brought into the United States. Inquiry into methods of improving our roads has been active during the year; help has been given to many localities, and scientific investigation of material in the states and territories has been inaugurated. Irrigation problems, in our semi-arid regions are receiving careful and increased consideration. ation.

Civil Service for Philippines.

That there may be secured the best serv-ce possible in the Philippine islands, I have ssued, under date of November 10, 1900, the

ice possible in the Philippine islands, I have issued, under date of November 10, 1900, the following order:

The United States civil service commission is directed to render such assistance as may be practicable to the civil service board, created under the act of the United States Philippine commission, for the establishment and maintenance of an honest and efficient civil service in the Philippine islands, and for that purpose to conduct examinations for the civil service of the Philippine islands, upon the request of the civil service board of said islands, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the said board and the said United States civil service commission.

The civil service commission.

The civil service commission is greatly embarrassed in its work for want of an adequate permanent force for clerical and other assistance. Its needs are fully set forth in its report. I invite attention to the report, and especially urge upon the congress that this important bureau of the public service, which passes upon the qualifications and character of so large a number of the officers and employes of the government, should be supported by all needed appropriations to secure promptness and efficiency.

Washington Celebration.

Washington Celebration. The transfer of the government to this city is a fact of great historical interest. Among the people there is a feeling of genuine pride in the capital of the re-

public.

It is a matter of interest in this connection that in 1800 the population of the District of Columbia was 14,093; to-day it is 278,718. The population of the city of Washington was then 3,210; to-day it is 218,196.

The congress having provided for "an appropriate national celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia," the committees authorized by it have prepared a programme for the 12th of December, 1900, which date has been selected as the anniversary day. Deep interest has been shown in the arrangements for the celebration by the members of the committees of the senate and house of representatives, the committee of governors appointed by the president, and the committees appointed by the citizens and inhabitants of the District of Columbia generally. The programme, in addition to a reception and other exercises at the executive mansion, provides commemorative exercises to be held jointly by the senate and house of representative in the hall of the house of the research of the governors of the states and territories. The congress having provided for "an

governors of the states and territories.

Conclusion.

In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of an extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations; and the chosen representatives of the people will. I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a station of the will be decided by the state of the people will. I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of the will be decided by the state of the people will. I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not retard, but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion. Our growing power brings with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts, not for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the fountation of our government is liberty, its superstructure, peace. Conclusion.

Twentieth Year-Established 1881.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FREDAY. WALTER CHAMP, | Editors and Owners. SWIFT CHAMP,

JAILER.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. Dodson as a candidate for Jailer of Bourbon County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce GEO. W. Judy as a candidate for Jailer of Bourbon County, subject to the action Grand Opera House of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce W. H. Boone as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the action of the Democratic R. S. PORTER, Resident Manager.

B. Nickels as a candidate for Jailor of Bourbon Character of Priday Night, Dec. 7th. Bourbon County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are are authorized to announce SAM'L T. JAMES as a candidate for Jailer of Bourbon County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.
Frank Duvall, of Ruddles Mills, will be my deputy.

ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce W. B. PINCKARD as as a candidate for Assessor of Bourbon County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce HAR-VEY HIBLER, of Paris, as a candidate for Assessor of Bourbon County, with HENRY L. CAYWOOD, of North Middletown, as deputy, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce CHAS. PEDDICORD as a candidate for the office of Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic party. If elected, my deputy will be W. G. McClintock.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

We are authorized to announce Miss NELLIE B. BEDFORD, as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools for Bourbon county subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Democratic Committee Meeting.

At a meeting of the Bourbon County Democratic Committee yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:

It is ordered by the Democratic County Committee of Bourbon county, that a We have a fine supply of primary election be held on Saturday, June 1, 1901, according to law in said CHOICE DRESSED TURKEY, county, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the various eounty offices, which candidates are to voted for at the regular election in No. vember, 1901.

All Democrats in the county on said day who will be legal voters at the regular November election, 1001, shall be allowed to and are requested to partici-

pate in said primary.

No candidate shall have his name put on the ballot to be used in said primary, unless he shall have given his name to the Secretary of the Committee on cr before 12 o'clock noon, May 1st, 1901, for that purpose, and further shall pay at said time to the Treasurer of the Committee an amount to be fixed by the committee hereafter.

Should there be only one candidate for any one office under the above, at 12 o'clock noon, on May 1st, 1901, he shall thereupon be declared by this committe. the nominee for said office, upon pay ment of his assessed allotment as fixed by this committee.

GEO. W. MORROW, Chairman. Jos. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Paris, Ky.l December 3, 1900.

Republican senators are organizing to prevent Joe Blackburn from Kentucky. Spooner, of Wisconsin, has been chosen \$3 lead the fight.

Persons who have had portraits made will please call and get same at my gallery.

L. GRINNAN.

RELIGIOUS.

The Louisville Presbytery now has thirty-five Women's Missionary Soci-

The Northern Methodists have raised \$8,000,000 of their Twenfy-million-dollar Twentieth Century Fund

One hundred and wenty-five persons were baptized and received into the Tabernacle Baptist Church at Atlanta last week.

The Southern Fresbyterian foreign mission receipts last month were \$20,-754.26, an increase of \$3,536.27 over the same month last year.

The meeting at the Broadway Christian Church, Lexington, conducted by Elder George Darsie, of Frankfort, closed with forty-two additions.

The Jessamine Journal says: "Rev. B. G. B. Mann, the new paster of the M. E. Church, South, is making a good. impression with his congregation"

Rev. J. C. McFeeters, of Philadelphia, and 10,000 reformed Presbyterians refused to ever cast a ballot for any candidate. He says: "We find we cannot wote or hold office in this country because we musi swear to support the constitution, which altogether ignors the existance of God and the authority of

Mrs. A. T. Forsyth, of this city, has been appointed one of the three delegates from the Kentucky Conference of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society to the General Missionary Conference of the M. E. Church, South, to be

The President's message appears in full on page three.

A CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY .- As we will adopt the cash system on January 1, 1901, we have arranged to sell our customers coupon books for 5 per cent, less than their face value. We receive the coupons at par in payment of all laundry bills. Thus, you can buy a \$3-books for \$2.85, or a \$5-book for books are convenient for making exact change and can be left at home to avoid annoyance as bills can thus be settled by housewife or servant without trouble. The boots are on sale at our office.

Respectfully, BOURBON LAUNDRY Co.

L. H. RAMSEY, Lessee and Manager.

IN

(Sequel to The Prisoner of Zenda.) The Daniel Frohman Production.

PRESENTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGE-MENT.

Complete In Its Magnificent Entirety.

Seats on sale at Brooks' Drug Store Wednesday morning. Prices: Dress Circle, \$1.50; Parquette, \$1.00: Balcony, 75c; Gallery, 25c.

IS APPROACHING.

FRESH KALAMAZOO CELERY, FRESH BALTIMORE BULK and CANNED OYSTERS.

Also full line of everything in the vegetable line. Give us an early order. Sole agents for Chase & Sanborn's

Grocer:

If you want the best Oysters on the Paris Market, call on us

Of course, we have verything that goes along with Oysters that help to make up a Kentucky din-

> Everything you'd expect to find in a grocery, have—fresh stock Rush orders are filled



BEST ON EARTH, IS THE

If you have made up your mind to buy good Shoes, why not buy a pair of Hanan Shoes? There is but one thing to do-investigate the Hanan Shoe, and you will admit it has no equal. Perfect Workmanship, Perfect Style, Perfect Comfort, Perfect Durability, Fully Guaranteed Fall styles made in Enamel Vici Kid, Velour Calf, Patent Vici; Widths, B to E. Have the exclusive sale for this city.

GEO. McWILLIAMS.

of Hentzau, Don't Forget

WE SELL THE

CELEBRATED

Radiant Home

STOVE.



Of the commercial World are all striving to be the most popular in making a bid for popularity.

We offer the best line of Fancy and Domestic Goods that the markets afford and you will find many novelties in our stock that you cannot get elsewhere. We have Fresh Vegetables of every kind for Thanksgiving, and our assortment of Domestic and Foreign Fruits and Nuts embraces all the markets afford.

Beginning November 28th, we will have Fresh Roasted and Safted Peanuts Use Butter Scotch Syrup. Old-time Buck Wheat Flour, 50 cents

for 10-lb. sack PRATHER'S.

431 MAIN ST. - PARIS, KY.



In reach of all (Thanksgiving season) is our feast of good things in footwear. Our stock is complete and our prices as low as, you can buy the same quality anywhere in this country. We can supply your wants in Shoes with the very best Staple goods and at prices that will meet with your approval. Look over our stock of Men's Heavy Snoes and Boots. Prices from \$2 to \$3.50, and every one a good one.

Men's Kip and Calf Boots, pegged soles, solid leather and made by experienced boot-makers. Prices, to \$2.50 to \$3.50. Men's High-Cut Lace Shoes, calf, grain and tan, the best you ever saw at the price, \$2.25 to \$3.50.

av's Shoe Store.

Cor. Fourth and Main Sts., Paris, Ky.

Election Notice!

We have elected a man who makes it his special work to take measures for

HANAN SHOE! SUITS, OVERCOATS.

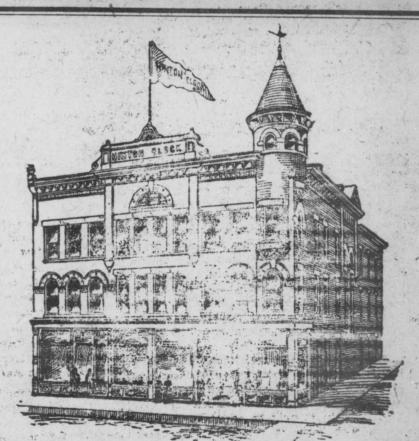
&c. He will be at our store on Monday, Oct. 29th. He brings with him over 400 styles of Foreign and Domestic Woolens. Latest patterns and designs. We have in stock a splendid line of Ready-to-Wear goods of every kind as low as the lowest. We invite your inspection of our stock.



Introducing Fall Shoes.

We've had Summer enough, and we should not complain if the prediction of the weather man prove correct, "Rain Followed by Cold Weather" Now is the time to prepare for this change—and our store is filled with the newest creations in Fall Shoes. Such Shoes you never saw as to beauty, fit and comfort. Every pair fully guaranteed, and yet we sell them cheap. Call on us; call quickly; the quicker the better. You'll be glad you come; so will we.

....Davis, Thomson & Isgrig



AS USUA

HEADQUART

CHRISTMAS

way when you buy your presents hore. Just look at this line of eful and ornamental presents—one of which is sure to be the

Ladies' Desks, Dressing Tables, Lamps of all kinds.

Largest and Cheapest Line of Pictres in Paris.

Book Cases Combination Cases. Fancy Baskets

Music Cabine Any sort of Furniture always of hand.

Brass Bods,

China Closets,

Carpet Sweepers,

Parior Tables,

Pedestals,

Office Desks, Con a ...

Folding Beds,

White Enameled Beds.

You make a mistate if you buy elsewhere. I guarantee to

[Twen th Year-Established 1881.]

[Entered at the Post-office at Paris, Ky., as second class mail matter.]

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES. [Payable in Advance.] ... \$2 00 | Six months ...

Make all Checks, Money Orders, Etc., payable to the order of CHAMP & BRO. All Clothing bought of Price & Co., kept in repair free of cost for

one year. COMFORTS of all kinds and qualities at

J. T. Hinton's. ANTISEPTALINE will prevent your teeth

from decaying. ANTISEPTALINE will make your breath and placed him in jail.

pure and sweet. JUDGE H. C. Smith, Friday, probated

the will of T. A. Lyter, deceased. ANTISEPTALINE will prevent the fillings

from dropping out of your teeth. A fresh car of cotton seed meal just Spears & Sons. received.

bankruptcy.

INSURE your tobacco, all farm property with T. Porter Smith. Rates as low as the lowest.

cheap ones, or any other kind.

THE young people of North Middletown had a big rabbit hunt. About two hundred invitations were issued.

MRS. Ev. Rogers, in coming down stairs Fridy night, fell and dislocated a Howard last night tendered their resigknee cap, causing her much suffering.

FOR RENT.—Dwelling house on High street with 6 rooms and bath room. Apply to J. H. Butler or N. H. Bayless.

JOHN GRAZIANI has gone to Covington to remain until Spring, the Paris

THE railroads will grant half-fare rates to Frankfort on the occasion of

now for Christmas

Jesse and Reynolds Letton pur chased and delivered to J. M. Willis, of North Middletown, 2,743 turkeys for Thanksgiving market.

as well as ornamental.

Wednesday when the Standard Oil Co,'s oil wagon from Paris supplied the local merchants .- Cynthiana Log Cubin.

Shoes that please in style, fit and price, are what the purchaser wants. All these guaranteed at Davis, Thomp-

THE B. Y. P. U. will meet at Mr. Ben Hutchcraft's Friday at *7:15. members are cordially invited.

BEN HUTCHCRAFT, Pres. M. V. MARTIN, Sec.

THE Bourbon Laundry Co., will on club. Jan., 1st., 1901 inaugurate the cash. The opinion now is that Gbison comsystem and will issue to those who de mitted the crime for the :100 insurance,

CARRAWay, the hypnotist, who was billed to appear at the Opera House last smallpox, as there are some cases in the night, was cancelled by manager Porter yesterday morning, he having learned that the performance failed to give satisfaction in other towns.

THE Jemima Johnson Chapter D. A R. will have its regular monthly meet. ing with Mrs. Hugh Montgomery on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock. All members are requested to be pres-

Main street, connecting Main and Mt. urday for Tnesday's issue. Airy avenue, will in the near future be roosed over, as the falling live cinders from the passing trains have proved am annoyance and menace to pedes-

PARKER & JAMES, the well known clothing and furnishing goods arm, has bought a half page advertisement in the Nava to been holliday trade. The patrons of this firm know that they and their goods are thoroughly reliable and will be on the look out for their bargains next week. Their store room is heada quarters for society young men.

Tonsilitis Epidemic.

Tonsilitis or quinsy, is epidemic in Paris. There are now probably a score of eases, and in some illustances each member of the family being attacked. While serious it is not hangerous and quickly succumbs to skiffful treatment. The rapid changes from cold to warm covered that the very best place to in- and Mrs. W. M. Jurey, of Pewee Valley. weather are probably the causes of the vest their money for Christmas presents and Miss Ailleen Willson, of Paris were

HORRIBLE MURDER.

Henry Thompson, Colored, Killed by Henry Lawson.

About 6 o'clock last evening, a horrible murder occurred in this city, about 100 yards above the Midland depot, on the Lexington pike.

Henry Thompson, colored, was driving down the pike with his 15-year-old son, when he was attacked, without warning, by a drunken white man by the name of Henry Lawson. Lawson attempted to take Thompson's horse from him. Thompson resisted, and Lawson stabbed him about a dozen times and cut his throat, Thompson dying in five minutes. Capt. W. H. Cox, agent for the Midland, attempted to pull Lawson away, when he cut Captain Cox's coat. He also attempted to take a horse hitched at Judy Jackson's place, and when she remonstrated, he at-

tempted to cut her.
Chief of Police Mernaugh arrested
Lawson a few minutes after the killing

Postmasters Arrested.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Hooper, of Louisville, and Postoffice Inspector Fred Betz arrived in our city yesterday, and urday from a short visit to Lexington. under a warrant from the U.S. Court at Louisville, arrested Postmaster John L. Bosley and Deputy Postmaster Sherman Stivers, charged with miappropira-FRED W. BASSETT, a retail grocer, of Lion of postoffice funds. They were Mt. Sterling, has filed a petition in taken te Lexington on the 10:15 train and will give bond before U. S. Commissioner Hill in the sum of \$1,500 each to appear for trial on February 18th. Hill's. Bosley's bondsmen will be Capt. C. D. Winn and J. Q. Ward, while Stivers a guest of his daughter, Mrs. Clarke You can get any kind of picture you will give R. B. Hutchcraft, M. R. Barnett. want at J. T. Hinton's nice ones, Jacoby and J. Walker Muir as sureties. Inspector Betz placed James D. McClintock in charge of the postoffice as acting

Inspector Betz left this morning for Toledo, O.

S. S. Clay, H. C. Lilliston and George

An Enjoyable Affair.

The young people of North Middletown enjoyed a very delightful rabbit town enjoyed a very delightful rabbit hunt on Saturday. There were one hundred and three in the party that left town at nine o'clock in the morning.

—Mrs. John Van Meter, of Danville, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John Tenth street, near L. & N. depot, fronting on said street and having thereon three dwelling houses, consisting of two ice plant having closed down until that town at nine o'clock in the morning, not returning till late that afternoon. A Senator Brown, of Warsaw, is a guest of delightful lunch was served in the Mr. and Mrs. Lea Eeall. woods at noon, after which the exciting sport was begun again. The party cap-Governor Beckham's inauguration, Detured over 100 rabbits. The guests from days visit to Mrs. J. M. Thomas. out of town were Misses Anna Victor, HANDSOMEST line of ladies' and gen- of Cynthiana; Marion Wormald, of tlemen's desks ever shown in Paris can Maysville; Ella Keed Prewitt, of Mt. be found at J. T. Hinton's. Select-one Sterling; - Carpenter, of Houstonville; Daisy Hazelrigg, of Owingsville; Jessie Turney, Elizabeth Woodford, Martha Clay, Gertrude Renick, Eliza-beth Ashurst, Mayme Rion, Anna Tarr, Anna Mae Simms, Milda McMillan, of Paris, and Miss Mary Woodford, of Mt. Stipp, of Era, Ind., have returned home be may pay all cash. Sterling; Messrs. Bascom, of Owings-ville; Cooper, of Indiana; Montgomery, Don't throw your money away on trash for Christmas presents. Go to J.
T. Hinton's and buy something useful Will Wornall and Will Hinton, of

A six days' coal oil famine was ended Gibson Not Yet Apprehended.

A dispatch from Catlettsburg says that the name of the child murderer is Halbert and not Gibson. The name Gibson he assumed since coming to Catlettsburg. His brother, Jim Halbert, is now serving time in the Frankfort penitentiary for a murder as brutal and as horrible as the one Gibson inflicted upon the child. He walked to the home Sam Rankin and demanded the key tothe store, and upon being refused he murdered Henry Rankin, aged ten years, splitting his head with a heavy

sire, a coupon book thereby saving He placed that amount on the child a their customers five per cent. on laundry few days before the murder. He evidently thought by covering the body with burns it would be pronounced the music for the same. neighborhood of Catlettsburg.

> "Gibson or Halbert, was seen at Rust, Ky., on the C. & O. railroad Friday. to attend the Chicago Live Stock Show. He was going in the direction of Wilson Creek, where he has friends.

Request To Our Patrons.

In order to give our advertisers the best possible service during the holidays, we will request them to please hand in their copy for display ads. early Wed-THE L. & N. foot-bridge on North nesday for Friday's paper and early Sat-

Respectfully, CHAMP & BRO.

A Bold Negro.

As the wife of one of our prominent citizens was returning home vesterday afternoon, she was attacked by a burly egro, back of the city school and rough him off until assistance came and fright-

ened the thief away.

His identity could not be ascertained, but it is koped that he may yet be caught and when he is he will not be lightly

Hog Thieves Again.

Thieves stole seven fat hogs from Charl-

ton Alexander's farm, near flutchinson, Monday night.

Discovered

trouble, as many persons easily contract is at J. T. Hinton's. His goods are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Will

THE MOVING THRONG.

Departures Society's Doings.

-Miss Lizzie Grimes spent yesterday in Lexington. -Rev. J. S. Meredith and wife are in

Covington on a vislt.

-Mr. L. Joseph left for Chicago Sunday on a business trip.

home on High street. -Mr. S. Collins left Monday after-

noon for Lee's Summit, Mo. -Mr. Thompson Tarr, has returned

from a hunt in Tennessee. Lillie Wood Jewett, of Cynthiana.

Stevenson Ala, to spend the winter.

at the home of the Misses Jaynes. -Joe Scott, the popular grocery sales

man, has been sick for two months. -Miss Gertrude Renick returned Sat-

-Prof. Hardin Lucas and wife visited visited friends in Lexington, Saturday. -Mrs. F. P. Cerr and daughter, Ethel, returned Saturday from Rich-

-Mrs Reickle and Miss Reickle, of Cynthiana, are visiting at Mrs. W. A.

-Prof. C. L. Martin of Louisville, is

-Miss Lizzette Dickson will be hostess to the "As You Like It" club Thursday evening.

-Miss Elizabeth Hazelrigg returned to Frankfort yesterday, after a visit to Miss Kate Lucas.

-Mrs. W. O. Hinton and Miss Kate dersigned will, on nation to Inspector Betz, to take effect! Edgar were among the visitors to Lexington, Saturday.

> -Mrs. S. M. Worthington, of Fern Leaf is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Lunceford Talbott. -Mrs. John Van Meter, of Danville,

-Miss Nannie Brown, daughter of ex-

-Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Thomas returned home to Ford, Saturday after a few

-George Kent Varden has returned to Cincinnati, after spending Thauksgiving in this city with his parents.

-Mrs C. Alexander attended the fi neral in Covington of Mrs. Howard, surety to be approved by the undersigned, or the purchaser may pay one-third mother of U. J. Howard, Saturday.

after a two weeks' visit to W. E. Stil-

-Miss Lucie Waller and Florence Boston returned home yesterday after a pleasant visit to Miss Lillian

County Clerk Ed Paton yesterday issued marriage license to John W. Richev and Miss Naomi Hill, both of

-Messrs. Catesby Woodford and Quincy Ward have returned from their Michigan deer hunt. The party killed twenty-seven deer.

-Mrs. Sophia Wornall, of Cynthians, Mrs. Belle Hutchison, who left yesterday for California.

-Miss Ione Gordon entertained number of little friends at a birthday grandparent.
Our stock of art calendars is the party Friday at the home of her aunt. Mrs. Dr. Belf, on Main street.

-The Mt. Sterling Dancing Club will give it's regular Christmas Ball on the 26th. Saxton's orchestra will furnish

-Messrs, C. A. Donnohue, Thos. H. Clay, W. H. Renick, R. G. Howell, and C. Alexander, Jr., left yesterday

-Misses Sallie Joe Hedges and Sadie Hart, of this city, and Miss Beulah Pagh, Wanceburg, are guests of Mrs. J. T. Pritchard, on Sixth avenue, in Huntington, W. Va. Mrs. Pritchard

gave them a reception Friday afternoon. -The following party drove to Mil lersburg Wednesday to attend the concert aud reception at the M. T. S .: Misses Bettie Brent Johnson, Callie Thomas, Minnie Marsh Isabella Armstrong and Edna Fithian, Messrs. Joe Penn Redmon, James Gamble, Harry Marsh, Russell Tarr and Garrett Judy.

-Mrs. Belle Hutchison, who has been spending the Summer with relatives here deft vesterday for San Francisco. and will be greeted by her children upon her arrival next Sunday her birthday. This will be her seventh trip to the Golden State: Mrs. Hutchison, daughter and son are running two hotels in 'Frisco, "The Raiston" and "The Roanoake," and will probably take a new hotel now being built.

-Misses Dorcas Ewalt and Era Laforce went to Bourbon county yesterday over \$10.00, three mouths credit, the to visit the family of Mr. Jas. La purchaser to execute bond with good to visit the family of Mr. Jas. Laforce ... Mrs. Jas. Lail had as her gnest for a few days this week her sisters, Mrs. Lynn Moore, of Detroit, Mich., The people of this county have dis- and Mrs. Robt. Goggin, of Paris ... Mr.

-The new euchre club was beautifully entertained by Miss Kate Lucas, on Sec-Notes About Our Guests, Arrivals and ond street, Friday evening, the guest of honor being her visitor, Miss Hazelrigg, of Frankfort. There were eight tables of players. The prizes were won by

Miss Jessie Turney and Mr Ford Brent. Miss Lizzette Dickson will be the hostess to the new enchre club Thursday HEADQUARTERS FORevening at her home on Third street.

-The J. U. G. Club, which is com--Mrs. Bettie Shaw is very ill at her posed of twelve charming joung ladies of the younger set, was delightfully entertained Friday evening by Miss Lillian Waller, with a progressive euchre party, in honor of her guests, Misses -Miss Helen Connell is visiting Miss after the games. Those present, besides the hostess and guests of honor, were secure first choice. -- Miss Mary McCarty has gone to Misses Isabella Armstrong, Minnie -Mrs. Bettie Shaw has been quite ill Junita Thompson, Messrs. Carl Wilmoth, Harry Marsh, Jim Chambers, Warren Reubelt, Clarence Thomas, David Roe Leer, John Yerkes, Stanley Dow and Elsworth Dow.

> DID it ever occur to you that possibly the most acceptable holiday present you could make would be a kodak. At any beauty. rate call at Varden's and get a Kristmas Katalogue and see the various styles, \$1 to \$50. Place your order early.

Court Day

There was a small crowd in town yes-

erday and little business trancacted. There were 311 cattle on the market and 125 of the lot sold at \$3 to \$3.90 per

As Administrator of Mrs. Joanna Hanlin and agent for her heirs, the un-

Friday, Dec. 7th,

1900, at the Court House door, in Paris, Kentucky, beginning about 11 o'clock, a. m., expose to public sale the following described property:

cottages of three rooms each and one The property will be offered in parcels and as a whole and the right is reserved to reject all bids.

Purchasers are invited to inspect the

property before the day of sale. TERMS-Said property will be sold upon credits of six and twelve months, cash and execute his note without surety

W. O. HINTON, Administrator of Joanna Hanlin and Agt. of her Heirs.

A. T. FORSYMH, Auctioneer.

COMPANY

CHRISTMAS GOODS

WILL HAVE AN OPENING OF

On Friday and Saturday, Dec. 7 and

We will have a beautiful line of Books for Children at very low prices. Also, a came up Saturday to be with her sister. large assortment of Novels at popular

Games, Fancy and Plain Stationery, Pictures, and all sorts of pretty things to suit all ages, from the baby to the

largest, handsomest and cheapest ever brought to the city. Everybody invited to copening on the 7th and 8th.

Administratrix's Sale!

As Administratrix of Samuel C. Bedford, deceased, the undersigned will, at his home-place, on the Hume & Bedford turnpike, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, about 6 miles from Paris, on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

beginning at ic o'clock a m, expose to public sale his personal estate consist-22 head of cattle (feeders);

5 head of fat cattle: 3 calves; I cow and ealf; go head of sheep; 3 sows and 15 shoats; 5 fat hogs;

i male hog; ı mule; 1 sorrel horse 330 shocks of corn; 3:stack-"timothy hay; r harrow:

I cart and harness: I fence machine; 2 scythers

4 pitchforks; cross-cut saw; i hemp-brake; 4 hand planters and hay knife; saddle and bridle.

TERMS Sums under \$10.00, cash; surety to be approved by the under-signed with interest from date at 6%, or the purchaser may pay cash.

MRS MARY F. BEDFORD.

Admx. Samuel C. Bedford. MCMILLAN & TALBOTT, Att'ys. At the same time and place, I will sell

3. Tucker.:

LARGEST DRY GOODS STORE IN THE CITY.

Fur Collarettes, Muffs, Neck Pieces, &c., Ladies' Misses' and Children's Cloaks.

GOODS—We have reduced four-teen pieces of Zibelines Lucie Waller and Florence Boston, of to 50 Cents per Yard former prices 65c and 75c. Carlisle. A delightful lunch was served These goods are of this Fall's purchase. Come early and

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR---Stock now Marsh, Edna Fithian, Elizabeth Embry, complete for Men, Women and Children. Better come arly before sizes are broken.

OUTING CLOTH NIGHT GARMENTS---

Made just like you make them at home. Just received a new line of Ladies' Eiderdown Dressing Sacques.

See the straight-front J. B. CORSET. It is a

G. TUCKER

Meets Your

Style, Quality and Price.

Wants In

PARKER & JAMES. FOURTH & MAIN STS., - - PARIS, KY.

EVERYBODY SAYS WE HAVE THE FINEST LINE OF

UMBRELDAS AND NOVELTIES

IN THE STATE. 1T MUST BE SO. Winters V

The Road ***

NEW THINCS ENERY DAY IN STAPLE AND FANCY.

Croceries, Fruits, Canned Goods, Fine Candies and Nuts.

We will have Turkeys, Cranberries, Oysters, Celery, and and everything that goes to make a good Christmas Dinner. Call us up. 'Phone II.

Boys. 10 to 15 years.

\$4, worth \$5 and \$6.

Blue Kersey" and Oxfords, cut in the latest styles, well made and trimmed, same style as Men's Overcoats, at \$6, worth \$7.50. Sizes to to 15 years.

Boys' Storm Overcoats at \$2.50. Redu: tion in Boys' Knee Parts Saits, c'ieap at SI per Suit.

SOURBON NEWS Nineteenth Year-Established 1881.)

Published every Tuesday and Friday by W LTER CHAMP, Editors and Owners

FOR LARGER LIVES.

In Heaven, they say, is undisturbed and perfect peace; and yet Along our heart strings, even there, a tremor of regret

Must sometimes wander into pain, if memory survives—
A grief that in this good, great world we

lived no larger lives. God moves our planet gloriously among

the starry spheres,
And nobler movements for our souls,
through these our mortal years,

In widening orbits toward Himself eternal-

ly He planned. We creep and rust in treadmill grooves—we will not be made grand.

He sent us forth His children, of His inmost life a part, His breath, His being, each a throb of His

deep Father heart; He shaped us in His image, suns to flood His worlds with day.

'Alas! we stifle down His light and deaden Meant to be living fountains-not little

stagnant pools,
Stirred aimlessly from shallow depths,
walled round with petty rules,

Drying away to dust at last, to Him we might ascend, 'And with the river of His life in crystal freshness blend.

To share His freedom-sons of God! there is no higher aim Can kindle any human hope to an immortal

It is the keenest shame of these mean, fettered lives we lead-We choose the weights that drag us down,

refusing to be freed. Yet souls that win immortal heights un-

clogged with self must move! The only thing that we can take from earth to Heaven is love!

To make us great like Thee, O God! Thy spirit with us stive! Enlarge our lives to take Thee in! O give us nobler lives!

-Lucy Larcom, in Christian Work.

***** MAUREEN'S LOVER &

By Constance Halkett. H+++++++++++++++++++++++

COURSE, I know that any number of men have been guardians sometimes (as I am) to a young and pretty

But my wife and I agreed one day that, among the lot of them, nobody could possibly give more food for she was, but he would have followed O'Connor, our niece and ward.

To say she was pretty sounds tame She was as fresh and sweet as a wild had not had his full share. flower. She was as wild as any deer nor beast, rode horses many boys would have declined to mount, could swim like were sitting looking at each other, dis- anything. cussing Maureen.

she knew about as much on the subject of money as those birds yonder near the marsh. She could spend it, though, for she loved giving. No tale of distress was ever told to her in vain, for she had the warmest of Irish hearts. The only way, indeed, one could influence her, I found out long ago, was to appeal to that -it was no good lecturing Mau-

My wife was looking rather helpless. Maureen adored her, but ruled herabsolutely. My wife worshiped Maureen, and spoiled her horribly, but to me she always played the role of a dutiful ward, though she knew perfectly well that it never deceived me for one moment.

"She ought to go to the city and make her social debut," she said, firmly. "I quite agree with you," said I, "but will she go? "I-I don't know."

"Ah!" I laughed, "you see, we can't exactly make her go.

"Have you ever been able to make her do anything?" my wife asked, scorn-

She spoke as if she had been in the habit of enforcing ob dience on Maureen every other minute, and I was riled. "I haven't heard that your attempts in that direction have been so very

successful," I said, crossly. Whereupon we both laughed (we which saves so many situations from becoming serious).

dow, we caught sight of a dainty, charming figure, in the simplest of draperies, tearing across the lawn, three or four dogs at her heels.

I-went to the window and called her back. She came reluctantly.

"Am I in for a scolding?" asked, her lovely face mutinous, her eyes so full of laughter that they would have disarmed the severest guardian, I almost think. " "

"Come in here," I said, "we want to speak to you seriously.' She groaned and gave a backward

glance across the flower-spangled meadows and the sunny garden. Fancy being serious on such day!" she said. "It's wasting one's time positively, I do assure you."

Towever she lifted her dainty skirts, and with one bound was in at the window. "My dear," I said, "you're grown up

now, you know." Her answer was an affectionate hug,

said she Well, we sat down, one on each side happen next.

as she hasn't a particle of her own. Maureen sat there as quiet as a for him increased accordingly. nouse and listened patiently, but she contradict you.

That was what we both felt, so we heard Maureen's voice with that inflection in my life; she was actually

"My dears," she said, and she slipped one hand into mine and another into my wife's, "you've been very good to me all my life," and there was a thrill in her voice as she said it which made my eyes grow suddenly dim. "I've lost in the library "on business." both father and mother, but you have been to me so kind that I never missed either-can I say more? But don't I know you think me pretty, therefore you would like me to make a grand marriage. I don't care if I marry or don't, but I'm quite sure it would be hateful to live in a dirty old city, and I'm not going to do it, so that is quite settled, isn't it?"

During the first quarter of her speech my wife and I held our breaths-it was so unlike the Maureen of every daybut the windup held a family likeness to speeches we had often heard, and we felt that we were treading familiar

ground once more. "Then you won't go," I said. "Indeed, I won't," she replied, and then there was a vision of gathered skirts and tiny feet, for Maureen had departed by the way she had come.

My wife and I looked at each other and gave a sigh of relief. "I hate the city," she said, sudden-ly, "but I thought it was my duty to

take her there." "Just what I felt myself," I fold her, 'but apparently we won't have to uproot ourselves after all; you see, she

has made up her mind." "It never takes her long to do that." "If she made up her mind to marry anybody, for instance, and we didn't approve," she suggested, "what could we do?"

My face, I presume, presented blank, for my wife jumped up and

went out of the room laughing. Maureen wasn't my only care, either. I had a son called Tom, and he was as wild as a hawk, so I need hardly say that he and my ward hunted in couples. He was a year or two younger than thought and anxiety than did Maureen her to the moon willingly had there been a path there, and there had never been an escapade of hers in which Tom

I had had tutors for him, but one on our hills. She feared neither man after another these gentlemen had informed me that-well one of them had insinuated that I had better engage a fish and run like a hare. When I add one of the wild beast tamers from a that she was just 17, and had shut up traveling menagerie, as such a person her lesson books with a decided bang might succeed in instructing Tom. the day before her birthday, you will For an ordinary man it was a hopeless perhaps understand why my wife and I task, he said, to attempt to teach him

My wife had warned me not to en-She was, or would be, an heiress, and gage any young man as tutor this time. 'Now Maureen is grown up," she said, 'your own common sense will tell you that it wouldn't do at all."

I agreed hastily, and sat down to accept the suggestion of a friend who had proposed sending me a certain Prof. Bryant, who, my friend said, was quite clever at dealing with boys. I had visions of spectacles and a brain I remembered my own mad youth, and understood him better than most people could, except Maureen.

But the boy must learn; he was gong to college soon to prepare himself or the bar, and he needed preliminary

My letter was written and duly dispatched, my terms were accepted by came a telegram announcing his arrival.

I had spoken to Maureen about it, and she had coaxed Tom into a state of quiescence, which was a shade better and, after inspecting them, informed than the open rebellion which he usually showed to new arrivals of the genus tutor.

I sent a carriage to the station to meet the professor, and stayed at home to receive him.

I went out to the hall when I heard the wheels on the drive, and I shall never forget my feelings of surprise possess a sense of humor-a thing when the "professor" came into the lamp-lit room. He was six foot three at least-a fair-haired, blue-eyed gi-Just then, through the open win- ant, and if he was more than six and twenty. I'm-well, add to that the fact that he was the most attractive man I ever saw in my life, and you will understand that, as he stood there facing me in his rough tweed suit, I was mentally ejaculating:

"What will Molly (my wife) say?" What she did say was so different from what I expected that I was struck dumb, and only stared at her, wondering for the hundred thausandth time at the inconsistency of women. The entire coast was lifted into the air; mountains assumed shape, and bright, and her cheeks quite pink, and

"He's the handsomest man I ever saw; he is one of Bryants of Dorehester, a consin of my mother's (isn't that queer?). He's as good as gold, and as lodged in the mud banks, where they nice as he can be, and I to wish he'd are found to day, monuments of the

fall in love with Maugern."
Which speech, as I have already rearked, struck me dumb.

There was no use reminding her: "You said so and so a week ago." She story. Now on the slopes of mount would have waved me aside with an tains, high above the crater, is the old louisville.

Louisville.

FLOUR—Win. patent. 4 25 and: "If you only knew how funny airy: "One is at liberty to change one's beach, with its shells, bones and you look when you try to look solemn," mind." So I. metaphorically, took a sharks' teeth; and everywhere whaleback seat, and waited to see what would bones have been found, showing that

believe she had learned out of a book, fishing. Of this art Bryant was found to be a past master, and Tom's respect

The other noticeable fact since his said nothing until we came to a full arrival was still more extraordinary. stop. It is a trifle difficult to go on! Maureen became strangely quietadducing arguments in support of a oddlyshy-anew loveliness had touched plan when nobody says anything to her face, and even I knew that it was something which could not be accounted for by any physical cause. It was paused. Maureen still sat silent for almost the difference of an "Undine" a moment, then she spoke. I had never before she had a soul and after she possessed one, or at least the difference between a child and a woman.

Maureen had crossed the dividing line, and, consciously or unconsciously, somebody had won her heart.

Things went on much as usual otherwise, but, about six months after Bryant's arrival, he asked to see me

My heart sank. He was going to throw up the place-of course. I knew that. He did "throw up the place," make me do this thing. What is the as I had expected; but he said to me, idea? I shall be rich some day, and when he had done so: "I think it's only fair to tell you that it's not because of any trouble I have had with Tom that I am leaving. We get on capitally. The boy has brains and grit enough for two. He'll make his mark | covered with rawhide. by and by-" he paused.

"Out with it, man!" I said, impatiently. "I can't stand people who leave a sentence unfinished."

Bryant smiled broadly. "All right," he said, "I'll go straight to the point. I love Miss O'Connor, your niece and ward. I am a poor man; although a small estate at Dorchester belongs to me, it has been let for years, and I haven't enough to keep a wife, even supposing that I turns toward the sun. might venture to try and win Miss O'Connor. I am getting to care for her more deeply every day, and I'm going away because I can't stand it." "Bless my soul!" I said, "you had better tell her that."

Bryant took a step forward, his eyes | the British museum. very bright.

"Do you mean to tell me that you would sanction." he began, eagerly, then checked himself hastily; "but no," he said, "it is impossible, I've hardly any money."

"But I've enough for two," said a soft voice at my elbow, and, turning round, I found Maureen beside me.

"It seems to me," I said to Bryant, 'that this is a matter to settle between you. If Maureen wants to marry you, she will marry you, whether | I approve or not. I'm not sure whether she wouldn't marry you whether you approved or not. Anyhow, I am off to the farm; you can fight it out between vourselves."

I met my wife in the passage. Her face was simply a note of interroga-

"Bryant and Maureen are in there." "Then he has fallen in love with her," she said, joyfully.

"It looks like it," I remarked. But she paid no attention and went on:

"And he will marry her?" "I shouldn't be surprised," I said, "but of one thing I am certain-she will marry him." And she did .- N. Y. Weekly.

WHALE IN HIS BACK YARD. A Memorial of the Great Upheaval at

Los Angeles a Million Years Ago. It is not everyone who can point,

with pride to a whale 80 feet long in his back yard. This privilege belongs stuffed with classical lore, of some to an East Los Angeles man, reports a old dry-as-dust specimen of humanity, local exchange. Some time ago, while and gave a sigh of sympathy with Tom. walking over his property, he noticed a peculiar white streak which had weathered out. It looked like chalk, or as if whitewash had been sprinkled. along the ground and had soaked in. The owner of the land began to investigate the matter with pick and shovel. To his amazement he found that the streak was made by enormous bones, which, one by one, were dug out. 'Prof. Bryant," and a few days later They were huge round masses, each a lift for two men. The bones were in regular lines and were traced for 80 feet. They were not identified until a scientific man came along one day, the owner that they were the vertebrae of a whale.

This is the sixth or seventh whale discovered in the corporate limits of Los Angeles and there are doubtless many others still unearthed, and it is evident that at one time a large school of whales was trapped on the California coast. Los Angeles is about 17 miles from the ocean and 6,000 feet above high-water mark; and from the top of the hills it can be readily seen how the cetaceans were entrapped. Perhaps a million years ago, more or less, the Pacific flowed over the present site of the town. Here countless whales must have gathered and paraded up and down the coast, as they do to-day. They wandered far inland, in all probability over the present Mojave and Arizona deserts. Finally, without warning, one of the greatest cataclysms in the history of the world came. and estuaries became dry land in an instant. Myriads of animals, huge whales and fishes of all kinds became

great upheaval which saw the formation of the coast range of the Pacific. From Tia Juana to Santa Barbara there are evidences which tell the same scores of these were trapped in the upand we propounded the social What did happer was a refreshing heaval. In the San Luis range a great

lodged in the mud banks, where they

MISNOMERS.

Irish stew is not an Irish but an English dish.

Turkish baths did not originate in Turkey, but in Russia. So-called porpoise hide is in reality

the skin of the white whale. Turkeys do not come from Turkey. The bird is a native of America.

Camel's hair brushes are made from the soft, bushy tail of the common Prussian blue does not come to us

from Prussia. It is a chemical prodnct of which England makes her full share. German silver is not silver at all, but an alloy of the baser metals,

which was invented in China and used there for centuries. Cayenne pepper is prepared not from a pepper plant, but from a capsicum. Neither is burgundy pitch pitch; nor

does it come from Burgundy. Cork legs are not constructed of cork, neither did they come from the city of that name. The usual material for a cork leg is weeping willow

An injustice is done Germany in calling the cheap but useful woodencased clocks she has so long produced Dutch. The mistake arises from the German word for German-"Deutsch."

Jerusalem artichokes do not come from Jerusalem. The plant is not a native of the Holy Land. The Jerusalem artichoke is a sunflower, and gains its name from the French world "girasole," meaning "plant which "girasole," meaning "girasole," m

Cleopatra's needle has nothing to do with Cleopatra, but was set up about 1,000 years before that lady was born by Thothmes III., a full record of whose wonderful exploits is preserved in the Temple of Karnak and in

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

During the year 1899 Switzerland exported \$8,000,000 worth of cheese. A steamer was recently loaded in Duluth with 250,000 bushels of flaxseed,

valued at \$468,000. A vast bed of sulphur has lately been discovered in the region eastward of the Caspian sea, which is said to be one of the richest in the world.

The minister of public works for France reports that in the first six months of 1900 France produced 146. 803 tons of steel rails, against 128,698 in 1.287.041.

electric currents have grown in size pipe fitting. Steel ranges repaired. All "It's all right," I said, laconically, and complexity with the increasing power of the modern dynamo until they are now highly important and costl

adjuncts of eletrical installations. One of the most important industries of the Bahama islands is the gathering of pink pearls. It is the only place in the world where these pearls are found. These pearls, when perfect, bring very high prices, it is said, from £10 to

There has just been started at Steubenville, O., the first American manufactory of glass marbles, which have hitherto been imported from Germany

ECHOES FROM INDIA.

In his recent report on the Indian famine the viceroy, Lord Curzon, says that it is impossible to tell the actual mortality, but there has apparently been an excess of deaths over the

normal number of 750,000. The infantile mortality in Calcutta last year was very high, giving a ratio of 366.8 to every 1,000 children born during the year, the Mohammedan ratio being 504.3, the Hindu ratio 284.7, while the Christian was only 174.4.

THE MARKETS.

Cincinnati, D	ec. 1	Mound
CATTLE-Common \$2 25-	@ 3	25
Extra butchers 4 65		
CALVES-Extra	@ 7	
HOGS—Choice packers 4 721/2		
"Mixed packers , 4 60	@ 4	70
SHEEP-Extra 3 35	@ 3	50
LAMBS—Extra 4 65	@ 4	75
FLOUR—Spring pat. 3 90	@ 4	30
WHEAT-No. 2 red	@	76½ 38 24
CORN-No. 2 mixed	@	38
OATS-No. 2 mixed	@	24
RYE-No. 2	@	
HAY—Best timothy	@14	
PORK-Family	@12	
LARD-Steam	@ 6	
BUTTER-Ch. dairy	@	15
Choice creamery	@	
	@ 3	
POTATOES-Per brl. 1 40	@ 1	
TOBACCO-New 5 25	@ 6	00
011	040	PO E

Old12 00 @13 75 Chicago. FLOUR-Win. patent. 3 65 @ 3 80 WHEAT-No. 2 red ... 71 @ 73 RYE LARD-Steam 6 971/2@ 7 00

OATS-No. 2 mixed.15 50 PORK-Family LARD-Steam @ .7 50 Baltimore.

WHEAT-No. 2 red...

Southern

OATS-Mixed

PORK-Mess

OATS—No. 2 mixed.. 26 @ 261 CATTLE—Butchers .. 4 90 @ 5 15 261 HOGS Western 5 40 @ 5 50 WHEAT-No. 2 red. .. CORN-Mixed 421

26

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TIME TABLE. IN EFFECT JULY 18, 1900

BAST BOUND. Lv Louisville. . 8 88am 6 00pma
Ar Lexington 11 0am 8 40pm
Lv Lexington 11 20am 8 40pm 8 12am 5 50pm
Lv Winchester 11 57am 9 18pm 8 50am 6 30pm
Ar Mt. Sterling 12 25pm 9 43pm 9 25am 7 05pm
Ar Washingt'n 6 50am 2 40pm
Ar Philadelp'a 10 15am 7 03pm
Ar New York 12 40n'n 9 08pm

WEST BOUND. Ar Winchester 7 37am 4 38pm 6 20am 2 45pm Ar Lexington . 8 12am 5 10pm 7 05am 8 30pm Ar Frankfort . 9 09am 6 14pm Ar Shelby ville 10 01am 7 00pm Ar Louisville 11 00am 8 00pm

Trains marked thus † run daily except Sunday; other trains run daily. Through Sleepers between Louisville, Lexington and New York without

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The Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century in the United States

Compiled by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

1801. Aaron Burr, the latter becoming vice president. June 10—Tripoli declares war against
United States.
Dec. 7—Pres i den t
Jefferson inaugurated system of Jefferson inaugu-rated system of sending written messages to con-gress. Since this

date no president
has addressed congress orally.
The second census
was taken in 1800, Born in 1765.-Died but the total of the enumeration was not announced until 1801. It was 5,308,483.

1802. March 16—Law passed establishing military academy at West Point. Same law reduced standing army to one regiment of artillery and two of infantry.

April 14—Present naturalization laws passed April—Library of congress first catalogued. It contained 964 volumes and nine maps. May—Washington, D. C., incorporated as a city.

Feb. 19—Ohio admitted to the nion. April 30—Territory of Louisiana purchased from France for \$15,000,000. Territory con-sists of 1,171,931 square miles.

1804. Feb.—Impeachment trial of Samuel Chase, associate justice of the supreme court, began. He was acquitted in March, 1805. May 14—Lewis and Clark expedition started from Mississippi river for Pacific coast. July 11—Alexander Hamilton killed in duel with Aaron Burr at Weehawken on the Hudson. Hudson.
Sept. 25—Twelfth amendment to constitution adopted.

1805. March 4-Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton inaugurated.

June 3—Treaty of peace signed between
Tripoli and the United States.

June 30—Territory of Michigan formed
from Indiana.

March 29—Congress authorized the building of a national road from Cumberland, Md., to the Ohio river.
The tailors formed first trade union in the United States.

1807. July-American ports closed to the British and British ships ordered from American waters.

Aug. 11—Successful voyage of Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont from New York to Albany.

Jec. 21—Embargo act passed forbidding American vessels to leave for foreign

Jan. 1-Act prohibiting importation of slaves into country became law.

March 4-James Madison and George Clinton inaugurated.

March 15—Embargo act, excepting as to Great Britain and France, repealed. 1810.

April 30—A general post office established in Washington under the postmaster gen-May 10-First agricultural exhibition in United States held at Georgetown, D. C. June - Third census taken; population, 7,239,881.

1811. Nov. 7-Battle of Tippecanoe fought by Gen. Harrison. 1812.

April 8-Louisiana admitted to the union. June 18-U. S. declared war against Eng-June 26-Strength of the regular army raised to 36,700. ent site of Chicago.

Nov. 4—John C. Calhoun made his first appearance in congress. 1813.

March 4-James Madison and Elbridge Gerry inaugurated.

Aug. 31—Indians massacred garrison and women and children at Fort Mimms, Ala.

Sept. 10—Com. O. H. Perry defeated British squadron at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie. 1814. April 14-The embargo act repealed by

congress.

Aug. 25—Washington burned by the British.

Sept. 13—"The Star Spangled Banner"

Sept. 13—"The Star Spangled Banner" Aug. 29—Washington burned by the British.
Sept. 13—"The Star Spangled Banner"
written by Francis Scott Key while detained on board the British ship Minden during the attack on Fort McHenry at Baltimore. It was first sung at a Baltimore theater in October of the same year.
Nov. 23—Vice President Elbridge' Gerry died at Washington, aged 70.
Dec. 24—Treaty of peace signed between Great Britain and United States at Ghent, Belgium.

1815. Jan. 8-British defeated by Americans at New Orleans.

New Orleans.

Feb. 15—U. S. declared war against Algiers.

June 30—Peace treaty signed between

United States and Algiers.

1816.

April 10-United States bank chartered by congress for 20 years; capital, \$35,-000,000. April 27—First pro-tective tariff bill passed by congress. July 5—Ice a quarter of an inch thick 1 formed in Pennsylvania. New York and New England states.

mitted to the union. Dec.—American col-Born August 23, 1785-Died

GOPMODORE PERRY

Born August 23, 1785—Died
August 23, 1819.

August 23, 1819.

rica, its object being to establish a home Jan.-The United States bank began oper-

ations.
March 4-James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins inaugurated.

Dec. 10—Mississippi admitted to the union.

1818.

March 18-First general pension bill for revolutionary war veterans passed by congress. April 14-President approved act establish-ing flag of United States at 13 stripes and a star for each state.

Dec. 3-Illinois admitted to the union.

1819. 1819.
Feb. 22—Spain ceded Florida to United States for consideration of \$5,000,000.
May 24—First ocean steamship, the Savannah, left Savannah, Ga., for Liverpool. Trip completed in 26 days.
June 19—Maine separated from Massachusetts by Massachusetts legislature.
Aug. 23—Com. O. H. Perry'dled at Trinidad.
West Indies.

Dec. 14-Alabama admitted to the union.

1820. March 15-Maine admitted to the union. Sept. 26-Daniel Boone died a. Charrette, Mo., aged 85.

1821. March 5—James Monroe and Danie! D.
Tompkins inaugurated president and vice
president for second term.
Aug. 10—Missouri admitted to the union.

1822. May 4-President Monroe vetoed appropriamay 4—President Monroe vetoed appropria-tion bill providing for government im-provements on the Cumberland road, and transmitted to congress a message em-bodying his objections to national ap-propriations for internal improvements. This practically changed the policy of the government regarding internal improve-ments. At a time as regards rivers and

ments everyling as regards rivers and

Feb. 18—Thomas Jefferson elected president by vote of the house of representatives because of tie in electoral vote between himself and Aaron Burr, the 1823.

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1824.

March 13—Convention signed between Great Britain and United States for suppression of slave trade.

Aug. 15—Gen. Lafayette landed in New York for visit to America.

Nov. 9—Tenth presidential election. Of popular vote John Quincy Adams received 105,321; Andrew Jackson, 152,899; W. H. Crawford, 47,265; Henry Clay, 47,087. No candidate for president received a majority of electoral votes and election devolved upon house of representatives. John C. Calhoun elected vice president. 1825.

Feb. 9—House of representatives voted for president, each state having one vote. John Quincy Adams received 13, Andrew Jackson, 7, and William Crawford, 4. June 17—Corner stone of Bunker hill monument laid by Lafayette.
Oct. 29—Erie canal opened from Buffalo to Albany.

1826.

May 10—American Home Missionary society organized in New York.

July 4—Ex-Presidents John Adams, Quincy, Mass., and Thomas Jefferson, Monticello, Va., died.

Sept. 12—William Morgan abducted from Canandaigua, N. Y. This gave rise to the anti-masonic party that played a prominent part in national politics for a short time.

First railroad in the United States began operations. It extended from Quincy, Mass., to the Neponset river and was operated by horse power. 1828.

May 19—Tariff revision bill, placing high duties on woolen and cotton goods, approved by president.

Nov. 11—Eleventh presidential election. Andrew Jackson received 658,028 popular and 178 electoral votes; John Quincy Ad-ams received 512,159 popular and 83 elec-

March 9—William T. Barry appointed post-master general in Jackson cabinet. Pre-vious to this time the postmaster general was not considered a member of the cab-Aug. 8—First railway locomotive operated in America started at Honesdale, Pa.

1830. Jan. 25—Robert Y. Hayne, S. C., in speech in congress on Foote resolution on public lands announced nullification doctrine. May 24—First 14 miles of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad opened.

Sept.—Anti-masonic party held the first national political convention in United States at Philadelphia. 1831.

Jan. 15—South Carolina railroad, first passenger and freight railroad in United States, opened for traffic.
July 4—Ex.-President James Monroe died in New York, aged 73.
July 26—First successful reaper, invention of Cyrus H. McCormick, tested at Steele's Tavern, Va.
Chloroform discovered by Samuel Guthrie, of Sacket Harbor, N. Y.
Matches first used in United States.

March —Black Hawk war begun.

June 22—First death
from cholerain the
United States occurred at New
York.

July 13—Source of
Mississippi discovered by Henry R.
Schoolcraft.

July 14—Tariff measures of 1828 par-1832

ures of 1828 par-tially repealed. Nov. 13—T welfth presidential elecson received 687,-502 popular and 219

GYRUS R M'GORMICK

Born Feb. 15, 1809.—Died
May 13, 1884.

Fol., last surviving signer of declaration of independence, died at Baltimore, aged 95.

Nov. 19—Convention at Columbus, S. C., adopted resolutions declaring tariff acts null and void.

null and void. 1833. March 16-South Carolina repealed nullification resolution in convention.

Sept. 26—President Jackson directed removal of \$10,000,000 of government funds from National bank to be deposited in state banks.

-Great meteoric display visible in ov. 13-Great me North America. Dec. 6-American Anti-Slavery society or-ganized in Philadelphia. 1834.

June 30-Indian territory established by act of congress.

Dec. --President in annual message nounced extinguishment of

1835.

Dec. 16-18—Business portion of New York city destroyed by fire; 648 buildings destroyed: loss \$18,000,000.
Dec. 28—Seminole Indian war began.
Thomas Davenport, of Braddon, Vt., built first electric railway motor at Springfield, Mass.

1836. March 2—Texas declared its independence. March 6—Massacre at the Alamo, San Antonio, Tex., by Mexicans under Santa May 14-Mexico acknowledged indepen-

May 14—Mexico acknowledged independence of Texas.

June 15—Arkansas admitted to the union.

June 28—Ex-President James Madison died at Montpelier, Vt., aged 85.

Nov. 8—Thirteenth presidential election.

Martin Van Buren: elected president with 761,549 popular and 170 electoral votes, against 73 electoral votes for his nearest competitor. William Henry Harrison.

Total popular vote, 1,498,205. No vice president chosen because of lack of majority of electoral votes. Senate chose Richard M. Johnson.

Jan. 6—Michigan admitted to the union. May 10—All banks in New York city suspended specie payment because of financial panic.

1838 May 10-Banks in New York resumed specie payment.

1839. Oct. 10-United States bank suspended, causing financial panic.

1840. Jan. 19-Lieut. Wilkes discovered Antaretic Jan. 19—Lieut. Whites disconficed with a continent.

June—Fifth census taken. Population, 17, 068,666.

Nov. 10—Fourteenth presidential election.

William Henry Harrison received 234 electoral and 1,275,017 popular votes, and Martin Van Buren 60 electoral and 1,128,702 popular votes.

1841.

April 4-President Harrison died, aged 68. April 5-Vice President Tyler took oath of April 5-Vice President Tyler took oath of office as president.
July 6-Act to distribute money from sales of public lands among the states passed.
July 15-Independence of Egypt acknowl-

May 2—Col. John C. Fremont's first expedition started for Rocky mountains.
Aug. 14—End of Indian war in Florida procialmed.
Aug. 20—Ashburton reaty, settling Maine boundary dispute between United States and England, ratified by senate.
Oct. 18—First submarine cable laid by Prof.
Morse in New York harbor.

Feb. 28—Great comet seen at noon by Feb. naked eye in North America. and June 17—Bunker Hill monument dedicated. den 1844.

May 27—First telegram sent over a land line from Washington to Baltimore.
June 27—Joe and Hiram Smith, Mormons, murdered by mob at Nauvoo, Ill.
July 3—First treaty of commerce between United States and China signed.
Nov. 12—Fifteenth presidential election.
James K. Polk received 170 electoral and 1,335,834 popular votes. Henry Clay received 105 electoral and 1,297,033 popular votes.

the Oregon bound-

Jan. 23—Congress appointed first Tuesday following first Monday in November national election day.

Feb. 28—Texas annexed by jointgresolution.
March 3—Congress fixed postage on letters at 5 cents for 300 miles or under and 10 cents for over that distance.

March 3—Florida admitted to the union.
June 8—Ex-President Andrew Jackson died, aged 78.

Dec. 29—Texas admitted to the union as a state. 1846.

April 25—Hostilities between Mexico and United States began by capture of small force of U. S. troops by Mexicans.

May 11 — President
Polk announced
that state of war
existed between
United States and Mexico.
June 15—Treaty
signed with Great
Britain settling the

ary dispute.

July 6—Com. John D.

Sloat, U. S. N., occupied Monterey,
Cal., and declared orn April 27, 1791.—Died April 2, 1872. April 2, 1872. country annexed to United States.

Sept. —Elias Howe patented first successful sewing machine.

Dec. 28—Iowa admitted to the union.

Feb. 22-23—Battle of Buena Vista fought; 20,000 Mexicans defeated by 5,000 Americans.

July 24—Salt Lake City founded by the Mormons.
Sept. 13—City of Mexico occupied by
American troops.
During the year the cylinder printing
press was invented by Richard M. Hoe.

1847.

Jan, 19—Gold discovered near Coloma, Cal., by James Wilson Marshall.
Feb. 2—Treaty of peace between United States and Mexico signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo. United States paid Mexico \$15,000,000 for New Mexico and California. Feb. 23—Ex-President John Quincy Adams died at Washington, aged 81.
May 29—Wisconsin admitted to the union. Nov. 7—Sixteenth presidential election. Zachary Taylor received 163 electoral votes, and Lewis Cass, of Kentucky, 127 electoral votes.

electoral votes.

Dec. 15—Postal treaty signed with Great 1849.

March 3-Department of interior created by congress.

June 15—ExPresident James K. Polk died at Nashville, Tenn., aged 54.

1850.

April 19—Bulwer-Clayton treaty for joint occupancy of canal across Central America signed. une 1—Seventh census taken; population, 23,191,876. July 9-President Taylor died at Washington, aged 66.
Sept. 9—California admitted to the union.
Sept. 20—"Omnibus" bill passed by con-1851.

March 3-Letter postage reduced to 3 cents for distances of 3,000 miles and less if prepaid; 5 cents if not, and double rate for longer distances.

April 29-Trial of electric locomotive built by Alfred Vail with congressional appropriation on B. & O. Ry. It attained a speed of 19 miles per hour.

Oct. 8-Hudson river railroad opened from New York to Albany. 1852. June 29—F201177 Clay died at Washington, Oct. 31—Nevada admitted to the union by

aged 75.
Nov. 2—Seventeenth presidential election held. Franklin Pierce received 254 electoral votes, and Gen. Winfield Scott 42 electoral votes. March 24—Oath of office as vice president administered to William R. King by Consul Sharkey at Cumbre, Cuba. Allowed by special act of congress.

sul Sharkey at Cumbre, Cuba. Allowed by special act of congress.
April 18—Vice President William R. King died at Cahawba, Ala., aged 67.
Dec. 30—Treaty providing for purchase of territory south of the Gila river from Mexico approved. Extent of purchase, 45,535 square miles; consideration to Mexico 10,000,000. presidential election. Andrew Jack-Chicago and New York connected by rail-

March 31—First commercial and diplomatic treaty with Japan concluded by U. S. May 30—Kansas-Nebraska bill passed by congress. It repealed Missouri compro-mise act of 1820.

1855. Feb. 10—Rights of citizenship to children of citizens born in foreign countries granted by act of congress.

Sept. 13—Dr. Kane and his companions, arctic explorers, rescued by Lieut. Hartstene, U. S. N., at the island of Disco, Greenland.

1856.

Jan. 24—Pro-slavery legislature in Kansas recognized by President Pierce. Proclamation classes attempt to establish free state government an act of rebellion. Nov. 4—Eighteenth presidential election held. James Buchanan received 174 electoral votes, John C. Freemont 114 and Millard Fillmore 8. Miliard Filmore 8.

I. Bessemer invented process of making steel by passing cold air through liquid iron. Known as the "Bessemer process."

1857. Jan. 6—Free state legislature in Kansas dispersed by federal troops.
March 6—Dred Scott case decided against plaintiff by United States supreme court. Sept. 11—Mountain Meadow massacre perpetrated near Cedar City, Utah. Thirty families practically annihilated by Indians and Mormons.

1858. May 11—Minnesota admitted to the union.
Aug. 2—First street deposit boxes for letters used in Boston.
Aug. 5—First Atlantic cable completed.
Oct. 9—Donati's comet attained its greatest

brilliancy.
Oct. 9-First overland mail from San Francisco reached St. Louis. Time, 24 days, 18

1859.

Jan. 4—New senate chamber occupied.
Feb. 14—Oregon admitted to the union.
Oct. 16—Government arsenal at Harper's
Ferry seized by John Brown.
Oct. 18—John Brown captured by government troops under Col. R. E. Lee.
Nov. 28—Washington Irving died at Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 76.
Dec. 2—John Brown hanged at Charleston,
W. Va.



dent of Southern Con ederacy.

April 12—Fort Sumter irred upon. First gun fired by Edmund Ruffin of Virginia.

April 14—Fort Sumter surrendered.

April 15—President called for 75,000 troops.

April 17—Virginia—seceded.

April 19—President proclaimed blockade of southern ports.

May 6—Arkansas seceded.

May 21—North Carolina seceded.

June 8—Tennessee seceded.

July 21—Federal troops defeated at battle of Bull Run.

Nov. 8—Confederate envoys Mason and Slidell captured on British steamer Trent, by Capt. Wilkes. U. S. N.

Slidell captured on British steame Trent, by Capt. Wilkes, U. S. N. 1862. 1.-Government suspended specie

Jan. 1.—Government suspended specie payment.

Beb. 6—Fort Henry, Tenn., captured by Gen. Grant and Com. Foote.

Feb. 16—Fort Donelson surrendered to Gen. Grant.

March 8—U. S. frigate Congress and U. S. sloop-of-war Cumberland destroyed by confederate ram Merrimac at Hampton Roads.

March 9—Battle between Monitor and Merrimac at Hampton Roads.

Merrimac at Hampton Roads. April 25—Admiral Farragut occupied New Orieans.
May 15—Department of agriculture established.
May 20—Homestead act approved by the

president.
June 19-Slavery forever prohibited in the June 19—Slavery forever prohibited in the territories.

June 26-July 2—Seven days' fighting.

Army of the Potomac retreated frombefore Richmond.

July 1—President approved act for building railroad and telegraph line from Missouri river to Pacific ocean.

July 24—Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at Lindenwold, N. Y., aged SO. Aug. 19—Sioux Indians attack frontier set.

died at Lindenwold, N. Y., aged S0.
Aug. 19—Sioux Indians attack frontier settlements of Minnesota.
Sept. 5—Confederate forces crossed the Potomac into Maryland.
Sept. 16-17—Confederates defeated at Anticiam. They retreated into Virginia the following day.
Dec. 31—West Virginia admitted to the union to date from June 20, 1863.

1863. Ian. 1—President Lincoln issued proclamation freeing slaves in confederate states. They numbered about 3,120,000.
Feb. 25—National currency secured by U. S. bonds provided for

S. bonds provided for.

May 10—Stonewall Jackson died. Wounded May 2 at Chancellorsville.

July 1-2-3—Confederate army, numbering \$2,000 men, defeated at Gettysburg by foldered army numbering and second army.

\$2,000 men, defeated at Gettysburg by federal army, numbering 73,500 men.
July 4-Vicksburg surrendered to Gen.
Grant.
July 25—Samuel Houston, Texas hero, died at Huntersville, Tex., aged 70.
Sept. 15—President Lincoln suspended writ of habeas corpus.
Sept. 19-20—Federal army defeated by confederates at Chickamauga.
Nov. 23-24-25—Federal army under Gen. Grant defeated confederates at Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge and Lookout mountain.

1864. March 10-Gen. Grant placed in command of the federal armies.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Born Feb. 12 1809.—Died
April 15, 1865.

April 200 April 15, 1865.

April 200 April 15, 1865. July 16—Gold reached the maximum, 285

per cent. Sept. 2-Atlanta captured by Gen. Sherproclamation of president.

Nov. 8—Twentieth presidential election.

Lincoln and Johnson carried 22 states; McClellan and Pendleton, 3; 11 not voting.

Nov. 14—Sherman's march to the sea be-

pomattox. April 14-President Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth in Ford's theater, Washington. April 15—President Lincoln died at 7:30 a. m. Vice President Johnson took oath of office as president same day.

April 15—Military Order of the Loyal Legion formed. April 26-J. Wilkes Booth shot in barn

near Bowling Green. Va.

May 10—Jefferson Davis captured by members of Fourth Michigan cavalry at Irwinsville, Ga.
May 13—Last battle of the war fought. Pederals defeated by confederates near Palo Pinto, Tex. The total number of enlistments in the federal service were 2,859,132; total number of engagements fought between the two armies 2.261:

fought between the two armies 2,261; in the federal army the total loss by death was 279,785; the confederate government existed 4 years 1 month and 14 days.

May 22—Southern ports opened by proclamation of president.

May 22-23—Grand review of federal armies at Washington.

Dec. 1—Habeas corpus restored in northern states by proclamation.

Dec. 18—Thirteenth amendment to constitution declared adouted by the several tution declared adopted by the several

1866. April 6—First post of grand army organized at Springfield, Ill.

April 9—Civil rights bill passed over the president's veto.

May 29—Gen. Winfield Scott died at West Point, aged 80.

July 24.—Tennessee readmitted to the union.

1867. Feb. 9-Nebraska admitted to the union. March 2—Military reconstruction act passed over president's veto.

May 13—Jefferson Davis admitted to bail.

June 20—U. S. acquired Alaska from Russia. Consideration \$7,200,000. Extent, 577,390 square miles.

Feb. 24—House of representatives voted to impeach President Johnson.

May 5—Grand army instituted Decoration day, designating May 20.

May 26—President Johnson acquitted of impeachment charges.

June 1—Ex-President James Buchanan died at Wheatland, Pa.

June 25—North and South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana readmitted to the union. 1868.

May 18—Abraham Lincoln nominated for president on fourth ballot at Chicago. June—Eighth census taken. Population, 31,443,321. Nov. 6—Nineteenth presidential election held. Abraham Lincoln received 180 electoral and 2,709,613 popular votes. John C. Berekenridge, 72 electoral and 847. 514 popular votes: John C. Bell. 39 electoral and 557. 830 popular votes. John C. Bell. 39 electoral and 587. 1849. Way 10—Union Pactfic railroad opened for traffic. July 1—Soldiers' national monument at Gettysburg dedicated. Sept. 24—"Black Friday." Culmination of financial panic in New York. Gold quoted at 162½. Oct. 8—Ex-President Franklin Pierce died at Concord, N. H., aged 65. Nov. 24—American Woman's Suffrage association formed at Cleveland, O. Dec. 10—Wyoming gave women the right to vote and hold office. Dec. 24—Edwin M. Stanton died at Washington aged 55.

Isg1.

June 25—North and South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana readmitted to the union. The band and Louisiana readmitted to t

May 2—Col. John C. Fremont's first expedition started for Rocky mountains.

Aug. 14—End of Indian war in Florida prociatimed.

Aug. 20—Ashburton reaty, settling Maine boundary dispute between United States and England, ratified by senate.

Oct. 18—First submarine cable laid by Prof. Morse in New York harbor.

Jan. 11—Francis S. Key, author of "Star-Spangled Banner," died at Baltimore, at the sented.

1843.

Jan. 11—Francis S. Key, author of "Star-Spangled Banner," died at Baltimore, at the sented.

1843.

Jan. 1845.

Jan. 26—Virginia readmitted to the union. Feb. 9—Congress authorized the establishment of the weather bureau.

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Feb. 9—Congress authorized the establishment of the weather bureau.

Feb. 2—Mississippi readmitted to the union.

March 30—Texas readmitted to the union.

April 9—American Anti-Slavery society, after existence of 37 years, dissolved.

March 30—Fifteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted.

June—Ninth census taken. Population, 38,588,371.

July 15—Georgia readmitted to the union.

Spangled Banner," died at Baltimore, at the semination of the weather bureau.

Feb. 9—Congress authorized the establishment of the weather bureau.

Feb. 3—Mississippi readmitted to the union.

March 30—Francis and England trained to the union.

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March 30—Francis and forced to retire.

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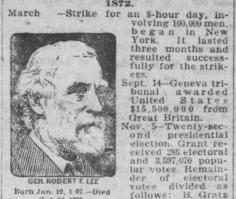
Spangled Banner," died at Baltimore, at the semination of the weathe June-Ninth census taken. Population, 38,588,271.

July 15-Georgia readmitted to the union.

July 24-First through car from the Pacific reached New York.

pointed. Oct. &-9—Fire destroyed 20,000 buildings in Chicago; 98,500 people made homeless; loss, \$192,000.000.

1872.



Oct. 12, 1870

Oct. 12, 1870

Oct. 12, 1870

A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1. Combined popular vote of Greely and Brown was 2,834,679.

Nov. 29—Horace Greeley died at Pleasantville, N. Y., aged 61.

Dec. 12—Edwin Forrest, a tragedian died at Philadelphia, aged 68.

May 1-Whisky frauds exposed. Loss to government in revenue stamps, \$1,650,000. July-Alexander Graham Bell constructed first successful telephone.
July 31—Ex-President Johnson died near
Jonesborough, Tenn., aged 67.
Nov. 22—Vice President Henry
died at Washington, aged 63.

1876.

army, numbering 130,000 men, crossed the Rapidan to attack Lee.

May 5—Struggle between federal and confederate acmies in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania began. In these battles the federal army lost 40,000 men.

May 17—Postal money order system established.

May 10—Centennial exposition opened at Philadelphia by Pres. Grant and Don Pedro II. of Brazil.

June 25—Gen. George A. Custer and 276 men massacred by Indians under Sitting Bull near Little Big Horn river, Montana.

Aug. 1—W. W. Belknap, secretary of war, acquitted of impeachment charges.

Aug. 1—Colorado admitted to the union. Nov. 7—Twenty-third presidential election. Hayes received 185 electoral and 4,033,295 popular votes: Tilden 184 electoral and 4,284,265 popular votes. 1877.

Jan. 17—Joint congressional committee agreed upon a plan for counting electoral vote. Electoral commission appointed by this commission awarded 3 disputed votes from Florida to republicans Feb. 9; vote of Louislana to republicans Feb. 16; vote of Oregon to republicans Feb. 23; vote of South Carolina to republicans Feb. 27.

July 16—General railroad strike began in Pennsylvania against reduction of wages. It lasted three months, spread throughout the eastern and central states, and resulted disastrously for the men.

Aug. 11—Satellites of Mars discovered by Prof. Hall, of Washington.
Aug. 29—Brigham Young died in Salt Lake City, aged 76.

Jan. 1-Specie payment resumed by the government.
Feb. 15-Act permitting women to practice before the supreme court passed.
July 8-Yacht Jeanette sailed from San Francisco on voyage of arctic explora-

May 31-League of American Wheelmen organized at Newport. June- Tenth census taken. Population, June— Tenth census taken. Population, 50,155,783.

Nov. 2—Twenty-fourth presidential election. Garfield received 214 electoral and 4,450,321 popular votes; Hancock 155 electoral and 4,447,888 popular votes.

1881. June 24—Secretary of State Blame notified American ministers at European courts that any attempt to guarantee neutrality of Panama canal would be considered uncalled-for interference.
July 2-President Garfield shot by Guiteau in Baltimore and Potomac depot at Washington. Sept 19—President Garfield died at El-beron, N. J., at 10:35 p. m.

opened.

June 14-Verdict returned of not guilty in Star-Route case.

July 19—Strike of telegraph operators began at Pittsburgh, Pa., and spread throughout the country. It involved 67,000 men who asked for 15 per cent. increase of wages. Lasted 30 days and was successful.

Sept. 9—Northern Pacific railroad finished.

1884.

May 6-7-Firm of Grant & Ward and
Marine bank failed in New York.

May 14-Financial crisis occurred in New York.

Nov. 4—Twenty-fifth presidential election.

Cleveland received. 219 electoral and 4,911,017 popular votes; Blaine 184 electoral
and 4,848,334 popular votes. 1885.

Feb. 21-Washington monument dedicated.

Born April 27, 1822 - Died July 23, 1885. Nov. 25—Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks died at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 66.

March 6-Knights of Labor struck on southwestern railroads.

May 4—Anarchist riot and Haymarket massacre took place in Chicago.

Aug. 31—Charleston, S. C., and other southern points visited by severe earthquake. Sept. 4—Geronimo. Apache chief, surrendered to Gen. Miles at Skeleton canyon, Arizona.

Arizona.
Oct. 12—Disastrous gale along Texas
coast destroyed 250 lives and left 2,000
people homeless.
Oct. 28—Liberty statue in New York harbor unveiled.

at Portsmouth. N. H., aged 69.

Dec. 16—Colored Methodist Episcopal church in America organized.

Aug. 14—Admiral David C. Farragut died Nov. 18—Ex-President Chester A. Arthur at Portsmouth. N. H., aged 69.

Dec. 16—Colored Methodist Episcopal church in America organized.

Jan. 16—Supreme court decided legal tender act of 1862 constitutional.

March 3—Act establishing Centennial exposition at Philadelphia passed by constitutional proved.

March—First civil service commission appointed.

Oct. 8-9—Fire destroyed 20,000 buildings in

March 22—Chief Justice Morrison B. Watte died at Washington, aged 72.

Aug. 5—Gen. Philip H. Sheridan died at Nonquit, Mass., aged 57.

Sept. 12—Act prohibiting immigration of Chinese into United States approved.

Nov. 6—Twenty-sixth presidential election. Cleveland received 168 electoral and 5,540,-329 popular votes; Harrison 233 electoral and 5,439,853 popular votes.

Feb. 9—Department of agriculture created as executive department. Norman J. Coleman appointed first secretary Feb. 12. Feb. 20—Act to create Maritime Canal company passed by congress. Feb. 22—Dakota territory divided. March S—John Ericsson died at New York, aged 86. 1589.

March S-John Ericsson died at aged 86.

April 22-Oklahoma opened for settlement and city of Guthrie established.

May 31-Disastrous flood at Johnstown, Pa., caused loss of 2,142 lives and property to amount of \$3,674,105.

Oct. 2-Pan-American congress organized in Washington. der of electoral votes divided as Oct. 2—Pan-American congress organized in Washington.

Nov. 2—North and South Dakota admitted to the union.

Nov. 8—Montana admitted to the union.

Nov. 11—Washington admitted to the union.

Dec. 6—Jefferson Davis, confederate president. died at New Orleans, aged 81.

1890.

at Philadelphia, aged 68.

1873.

Feb. 7—"Trade dollar" ordered and silver demonetized by act of congress.
Feb. 27—Oakes Ames, of Mass., and James Brooks, of N. Y., censured by congress for connection with Credit Mobilier.
May 1—One-cent postal cards first issued.
May 7—Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase died at New York, aged 65.
Sept. 20—Panic on New York stock exchange; exchange closed; reopened Sept. 30.
Nov. 19—William H. Tweed convicted in New York; sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary.

1874.
March 3—President's salary fixed at \$50,000.
March 8—Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at Buffalc, N. Y., aged 74.
July-Oct.—Grasshoppers infest Western and Northwestern states.
Aug. 28—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher acquitted of charges preferred against him by Theodore Tilton by a committee of his church.
Oct. 15—Lincoln monument at Springfield. Ill., dedicated.
Nov. 19—National Woman's Christian Temperance union organized at Cleveland, O. 1875.
May 1—Whisky frauds exposed. Loss to government in revenue stamps, \$1,650,000. Washington, aged 84.

Aug. 12—James Russell Lowell died at Cambridge, Mass., aged 72.

Cambridge, Mass., aged 72.

June 4—Secretary of State Blaine resigned.
July 12—Cyrus W. Field died at Ardsley,
N. Y., aged 73.

Sept. 7—John Greenleaf Whittier died at
Hampton Falls, N. H., aged 85.

Nov. 8—Twenty-seventh presidential election. Cleveland received 277 electoral
and 5,556,533 popular votes; Harrison, 145
electoral and 5,440,216 popular votes;
Weaver, 22 electoral and 1,122,045 popular
votes.

Jan. 11-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler died at Washington, aged



75.
Jan. 23—Judge L. Q.
C. Lamar, soldier,
statesman, jurist,
died at Macon, Ga.
Jan. 27—James G.
Blaine died at
Washington, aged
63. Feb. 20—Gen. P. T. G. Beauregard died at New Orleans, aged 75.
Feb. 22—Inman line ADMIKAL DEWEY
Born in outpeller VI.
Dec. 25 1877

March 2—Act to compel rallroads to use automatic couplers and air brakes on all cars approved.
April 12—American Railway union organized at Chicago.

ized at Chicago.

May 1-World's Columbian exposition opened at Chicago.

Aug. 15-Behring sea court of arbitration reported. Right of U. S. to a closed sea depiled.

March 25-J. S. Coxey's army of the com-monweal started from Massillon, O., for Washington. April 23-General strike of mine workers April 23—General strike of mine workers throughout the country against a reduction of wages. It involved nearly 200,000 men. and was partially successful at the end of two months.

June 26—Sympathetic strike ordered on all western railroads by American Railway union. It lasted two months.

June 28—Act creating "Lahor Day," first Monday in September, approved.

Oct. 7—Oliver Wendell Holmes died at Boston, aged 86.

1895. May 20—Supreme court decided income tax law unconstitutional.
May 28—Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham died, aged 63.
Oct. 7—Wm. Wetmore Story, American sculptor and author, died in Italy, aged 75. Dec. 26-New tariff bill passed.

at Washington.

Sept 19—President Garfield died at Elberon, N. J., at 10:35 p. m.

1882.

March 24—Henry W. Longfellow died at Cambridge, Mass., aged 75.

March 25—Edmunds law excluding bigamists and polygamists from holding office passed.

April 27—Ralph Waldo Emerson died at Concord, Mass., aged 79.

May 13—Lieut. Lockwood and Sergt. Brainard, of Greeley expedition reached \$3 degrees 23 minutes 8 seconds.

1883.

May 24—New York and Brooklyn bridge opened.

1897. 1596. 1897. Jan. 11-Arbitration treaty between United

States and England signed.

July 7—Dingley tariff bill passed.

June 16—Hawalian annexation treaty signed at Washington. Islands formally annexed July 7. Feb. 15—Battleship Maine destroyed in Havana harbor by explosion; 266 officers and men killed.

April 20—Spanish minister, Polo de Bernade, given his passports.

April 21-Minister Woodford left Madrid,
April 22-Blockade of Cuban ports began.

April 23-President calls for 125,000 volun-4
teers. ers. 1—Spanish squadron destroyed at Ma-

nila by American squadron under Com. Dewey. Spanish loss, 400; American loss, none.

First foundation stone was laid July 4, 1848.
Feb. 28—Contract labor law passed.
March 3—President Arthur approved act appropriating \$1,890,000 for new ships for U. S. navy. This was the beginning of the present navy.

Sept. 1—First electric railway line in America from Baltimore to Hampden. Md., distance 2 miles, opened. Oct. 29—Gen. George B. McClellan died at Orange. N J. asged 59.

dant Thomas A. Hendianapolis, Ind., aged 66.

1886.

of Labor struck on roads.

S. C. and other south.

S. C. and other south. nila by American squadron under Com. Dewey. Spanish loss, 400; American loss,

in Philippines. June-Twelfth census taken; population 76,295,295.
Sept. 8-Galveston. Tex., practically destroyed by West Indian hurricane; loss of life estimated at between 5,000 and 8,000. Sept. 17-Strike of anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania began.

Nov. 6-Twenty-ninth presidential-tion. William McKinley received 292 electoral votes and William J. Bryan 135. 1900.

Feb. 18—Gen. Lee placed in command of all confederate forces.

March 3—Confederate debt disowned by act of congress.

March 18—Confederate congress adjourned sine die.

April 9—Lee surrendered to Grant at Ap
Teb. 28—Bland silver bill passed over the president's veto.

June 12—William Cullen Bryant died in New York, aged 84.

July 10-15—Yellow fever epidemic began at New Orleans.

Dec. 17—Gold down to par in New York, first time since Jan. 13, 1862.

Dec. 17—Gold down to par in New York, first time since Jan. 13, 1862.

Nov. 1—Act repealing silver purchase law approved.

parly always inherit it - not necessarily m the parents, but may be from some te ancestor, for Cancer often runs through several generations. This deadly poison may lay dormant in the blood for ears, or until you reach middle life, then the first little sore or ulcer makes its appearance—or a swollen gland in the body, on the Chintonville place on the chintonville place on the Chintonville place on the Chintonville place of the body, or some other part of the body, below the chintonville place of the chintonvi

To cure Cancer thoroughly and permamently all the poisonous virus must be aliminated from the blood—every vestage of it driven out. This S. S. S. does, and the only medicine that can reach deepseated, obstinate blood troubles like this. When all the poison has been forced out of the system the Cancer heals, and the disease never returns.

Cancer begins often in a small way, as the following letter from Mrs. Shirer shows:

below the ear on the left sime no pain or inconven-eince, and I should have forgotten about it had it not begun to inflame and itch; it would bleed a little, then scab over, but would not keal. This continued for some time, when my jaw began to swell, becoming very painful. The Cancer be-gan to eat and spread, until it was as large as a

gan to eat and spread, until it was as large as a half dollar, when I heard of S. S. S. and determined to give it a fair trial, and it was remarkable what a wonderful effect it had from the very beginning; the sore began to heal and after taking a few bottles disappeared entirely. This was two years ago; there are still no signs of the Cancer, and my general health continues good.—MRS. R. SHIRER, La Plata, Mo. is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for our free book on Canter, containing valuable and interesting information about this disease, and

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by coughing, is requested to call and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tarr. It always gives relief. Clark & Kenney

From An Old Soldier.

KNOX, IND., Jan. 14, 1890. GENTS:—I have every confidence in recommending your Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. I am 72 years of age and Scarlet Willkes, that recently trotted a am broken down, the trouble having quarter in 47 seconds to cart. been brought on by my experience in in the war. Your medicine has done me more good than a hundred doctors, and I am just about well of my stomach trouble. yours truly,

JEXFERSON WILHELM. For sale by G. S. Varden & Co.

For Hoarseness

Benj. Ingerson, ot Hutton, Ind., says than one-half of 1 per cent. he had not spoken a word above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used largely by speakers and singers. Take no substitute. Clarke & Kenney.

A cold, cough or lagripe can be "nipmed in the bud" with a dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar. Beware sub-

Now is the time when croup and lung publes prove rapidly fatal all lung diseases. It will prevent consamption, W. T. Brooks.

Many persons have had the experence \$25 per acre. of Mr. Peter Sherman, of North Stanford, N. H., who says. "For years I suffered tortue from chronic indigestion, out Kodol Dyspepsia Cure made a well man of me." It digests what you eat and is a cortain cure for dyspepsia and form of stomach trouble. It gives redief at once even in the worst cases, and can't help but do you good. W. T.

Don't use any of the counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Most of them are worthless or libable to cause | vaal and Orange Free State. injury. The original DeWit'ts Which Hazel Salves is a certain cure for piles, ezzema, cuts, scalds, bnrns sores and skin diseases. W. T. Brooks.

Melp is needed at once when a person's Durban dife is in danger. A neglected cough or cold may soon become serious and should be stopped at once. One Minente cough cure quickly cures coughs colds and the worst cases of croup, a remedy that will banish the curse, and

When the stomach is tired out it must have a rest, but we can't live without food. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure "digesta what you eat" so that you can eat all good food you want while it is restoring the disgestive organs to health. It is the only preparation that digests all skinds of food. W. T. Brooks

The most effective little liver pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They mever gripe. W. T. Brooks.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are dainty little pills, but they never fail to cleanse the liver, remove obstructions and invigorate the system, W. T.

ing antiseptic application for any purpose, use the original DeWitt's Which Hazel dalve, a well known cure for no other. Clarke & Kenney piles and skin diseases. It heals sores without leaving a scar. Beware of counterfeits, W. T. Brooks.

Cold and cough cures are numerous, but the one that leads all others in merit, is Foley's Honey and Tar, which is in great demand these days. Clark & Wenney and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia with good results are every case." There

THE FARM AND TURF. Nows For the Farmer, Trader and Stock

Dr. Charles Mathews shipped fifty 1,400-lb cattle from Paris to the Chicago market Friday night.

R. P. Dow sold his farm of 70 acres on the Clintonville pike to Geo. C.

Joel Fesler, of Mt. Sterling, sold to W. M. Adams, of Lexington, a handsome coach gelding for \$400.

Capt. T. M. Barton has sold and shiped over 1,000 lbs. of honey, produced in Pendletou county this season.

Charlton Alexander, Jr., purchased from W. H. Renick seventy-five head of nice feeders weighing 1,125 at \$4.10.

At the auction sale at Madison Square A small pimple came on my jaw about an inch below the ear on the left side of my face. It gave Garden, Saturday, ninety-three horses brought \$60,340—an average of \$650.

> Mr. J. V. Shipp of Midway sold his race mare, Nettie Regent, for \$1,140. So far this year she has won nearly \$3,000.

Ball Brothers, of Woodford county, have sold their sorrell gelding. The Mrs. Mary Trotter, Conqueror, to Mr. Thomas W. Mack, of Boston, for \$1,259.

Auctioneer Forsyth reports the sale of 95 acres of land belonging to heirs of John I. Fisher to Warren M. Rodgers

At a hog sale Madison Mills, O., 39 sold at an average of \$63.50, the highest purely vegetable. Send average made in the United States for five years. The entire herd sold for \$2,495, the highest priced hog selling

write our physicians about your case. We amake no charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Mr. S. Mr. S. D. Burbridge, of Brooklawn, Farm, Hutchinson, Ky ., has added to his band of brood mares Ollitipa, dam of Rubenstein 2:05; Windsorian 2:22, dam of King Hibert 2:091/2, and Little Princess, dam of Shadow (2) 2:28.

> Mr. S. D. Burbridge, of Brooklawn Farm, Hutchison lost by death the eightyear-old black mare Adele by Cyclone 2:2314. She was in foal to Scarlet Wilkes 2:251/2. Adele is the dam of Mr. Scarlet Willkes, that recently trotted a

Over 1,000,000 doses of black-leg vaccine have been distributed during the P. Carpenter, from Thursday to Saturyear. Summarized reports of 2,000 cat- day. tle-owners testify to its efficiency. Whereas a loss of 10 to 25 per cent of young stock is reported in the districts where black leg prevailes, the loss where uaccination has been tried has been less

The following sales of farms are reported from Montgomery county:

Anderson Chenault to S. S. Fizer, 66 acres of land on Levee pike, for \$6,577 cash; J. W. Conley to Geo. Holmes, &c., 66 acres of land on Lulbegrud, for Clarke and Miss Lida Clarke. \$3,100; J. W. Napier to Frank Cockerham, 108 acres of land on Slate, for with cattle. F. A. Hurbert our veti-\$800; T. F. Triplett bought 70 acres of nary, is prepared to vaccinate them with land from John S. Wyatt, Jr., at \$65 the Pasteur vaccine, at fair rates. He harmless remedy that produces immedi- per acre, and 10 acres adjoining from ate results is One Minute Cough Cure. John and Charlie Fogg at \$65 per acre; It is very pleasant to take and can be James R. Shrout sold his home farm of 111 acres, on the Stepstone pike, to uine Vaccine successfully used on nearly James Skidmore for \$75 per acre; He two million head of calves and yearlings sold 64 acres to James Carmichael for

> FANCY baskets at J. T. Hinton's. Something new.

Horses For John Bull.

Horses to the number of fifty thousand are to be purchased in this country in Miss Alma Metcalf has accepted a the next six months by agents of the clerkhip with the Gardner Jewelry Co. British government for the use of Lord Kitchener's forces in policing the Tran-

A telegram states that the British military purchasing agents be in St. Louis this week to select saddle horses for immediate shipment from New Orleans to

Constipation is a curse and afflicts too great a portion of the American people. There is no excuse for it either, as we sell bronchitis, gippe and other throat and lang troubles. W. T. Brooks.

A remedy that will banks the curse, and with moderate use will keep you well. It is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Sold in 10c, 5oc and \$1.00 size. For sale by S. Varden.

Good Advice.

When that distressing pain seems to grab you by the back of the head and neck and your eyes seem fixed on a given point straight ahead, do not make your-self sick by taking Drastic Cathartics, but take a small dose of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It relieves the pressure on the nerve centers of the brain and aids digestion by curing constipation permanently. It 10c, 50c and \$1 sizes at G. S. Varden & Co.'s.

Many have lost confidence and hope as well as health, because they thought When you need a soothing and heal- their kidney disease was incurable.

For Penumonia

is nothing so good. Clarke & Kenney.

Monday is court day, the last of the See matrimonial notice of Boston-Smedley wedding.

Misses Mary and Irma Ivey are visitng in Mt. Sterling. Mr. Wm. Layson shipped two steers to Cincinnati, that weiged 4265.

Miss Mary Monn is very ill again. Mrs. Dr. Miller is much improved.

Miss Alice Rankin went to Lexington Saturday to visit Miss Nannie Griffith.

Dr. Julius Purnell, of Paris, returned to Paris after a visit with relatives here. Mrs. Louis Drain, of Eminence, day three wills were probated: guest of her father, J. F. Miller, near J. W. Fisher's will bequeaths

Dr. Charles Mathers shipped 56 head of 1400 pound cattle to Chicago Satur-

town.

Mr. John Marshall returned Friday from Lewistown, N. C., with his wife and young son.

Miss Bessie T. Purnell visited Mrs. James Cummings at Maysville from Thursday to Monday.

Mr. Nick Rankin bought 21 acres of improved land near town from Louis

Agreement 21 acres of the case: The petition will be disposed of before the close of the present term of the Appellate Court. Ragor for \$1,800.

Mrs. G. C. Richardson and daughters,

of Lexington, are guests of her mother,

Mrs. W. N. Stockton and son, of Maysville, have been the guests of Miss Lutie Jefferson, several days.

Mrs. Sanford Allen, babe and sister, day to visit their parents.

Wariora, his granuparents. Cynthiana, are the guests of her father, John Jamason and family

Mrs. Jennie Kenney Lysle, of Glenn Kenny, has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Sandusky, several days.

FOR SALE-Forty good ews due to lamb March 1st, with a good buck. CHARLES CLARKE, JR.

FOR SALE-A Franklin open front

Mr. J. G. Allen returned Friday from a hunting trip in Arkansas, and reports the boys having fine sport and plenty of

Mr. and Mrs. Claudie Ratcliff, of Carlisle, were the guests of her father, W.

Miss McKennev guest of W. V. Huff-man, returned to Berry's Station, Satur-day. Their little daughter Francis is much improved.

The M. E. church choir cleared \$43.00 at their concert last week at M. T. S. building. The concert and lunch was returning every second Tuesday in each much enjoyed by all.

Mr. Will N. Clarke entertained Sunday, Rev. W. U. Darlington and Rev. Dickinson, a junior student at the K. W. C., who has been in Brazil for ten years

The blackleg has become a diseas only preventitive. See him at once 2t

Blackleg Vaccine, the original and genin the United States and Canada during the past five years. Cattle vaccinated at a reasonable figures. For particulars, write to Charles Swift, Jr. Wade's Mill, Clarke county, Ky.

ANTISEPTALINE will harden and heal bleeding gums.

CARLISLE.

Cain Brothers are making an improvement to their hotel property by a new cold storage warehous

Stanley Dow, Lucian Buck and John Kreiner, of Paris, attended the dance at the Y. M. I. hall Thursday night.

Miss Nannie Coulthard, of Paris, who has been (visiting her sister, Mrs. Clark Fritts, has returned home. Misses Elizabeth and Eva Dickey, of

Cynthiana, were the guests of Mrs. Jno. Lair from Thursday till Monday.

R. P. Sparks has purchased the interest of John Wilson of the Peoples Drug Store and is now the sole proprietor. Mrs. Sarah McIlwain purchased of Sam Barnett the property he recently purchased of his father, John W. Bar-

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Robinson and Mrs. Jas. Mays spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Rodney Card, of Wedonia, Mason

Mr. George, aged 85, died in this city Saturday morning, burial at Locust Grove Sunday morning. Services con-ducted by Rev. A. N. White.

Mrs. M. A. Howse and mother, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. T. C. Colliver and Miss. Dudley were the Thanksgiving guests of Mrs. Rudolph Davis at Paris.

Miss Alice Fritts spent Thanksgiving with Rev. Cleon Keys' family at Marshall Station, she is now visiting Mrs. Thomas A. Johnson, of Maysville, Ky.

John N. Barnett has sold his property near the cemetry to his son, Sam Barnett. Mr. Barnett has moved to Mrs. Charles Davis' property on Market

WE are prepared to paint buggies, carriages, etc., in first class style, at reasonable prisces E. J. McKimey & Son.

It should be on every tongue: Anti-

THE Thrice-a-week World's regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year.

Highest market price paid for corn (6nov1m) PARIS MILLING CO. Assigned.

J. Newt Ammerman, lumber merchant at Cynthiana, assigned, Liabilities \$12,000, assets \$8,000.

George W. Flanagan, a Winchester merchant, assigned. No schedule filed Assignee says he will pay in full.

Three Wills Probated.

In Judge H. C. Smith's court yester-J. W. Fisher's will bequeaths his property to his wife for life, and then to his

The wills of Margaret Winters and Riley Hillman were also probated.

Bradley Asks for Rehearing.

In the Court of Appeals Saturday Attorney W. O. Bradley, representing the Republican contestants for the various State offices, which case was decided several weeks ago, filed a petition

THE Ladies of the Episcopal church are desirous of orders for aprons, Kuwonas; Dusting caps, working gloves, etc. Orders received by Mrs. John Brent Miss Sue Wood, went to Stanford Satur- and Mrs. S. M. Dickerson, Hotel Wind-

Mr. Frank Warford, of Flemingsburg, is the guest of Mr and Mrs. James H. Manley will be the new Internal Rev-It now seems, probable that Joseph enue Commissioner. It is said the Mrs. Daniel Kinbrough and children, place has been tendered him by Presi-

> Senator Deboe has announced his candidacy for re-election to the United States Senate.

DAVE MORRIS was fined. Friday in Judge Smith's court, \$20 for not provid- go at \$1. ing for his children.

Charles Madden, a bookkeeper of Inweek from smoking cigarettes.

J. T. McMhlan, dentist, office over THE NEWS, on Broadway.

Of No. 503 W. Ninth Sureet, Cincinnation

Will be at the Windsor Hotel. Paris,

TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1900.

EFERENCE—Every leading physician in 'aris, Kentucky,

TOO MANY

:-: Jackets and Capes:-:

In Stock is the reason of our deep cut in all Winter wraps we now have on hand. Severrl good bargains can be had by calling early.

One lot finest Kersey Beaver Jackets, 20 inches in length, velvet collar, satin stiched, lapel lined throughout with Durango satin, new style sleeves, three-button, double-breasted, an up-to-date garment, sold for \$13.50, are now \$9.95.

One lot Ladies' Beaver Jackets in Brown, Mode and Black, 20 inches long, high storm collars, elegantly appliqued, bell sleeves, well made and elegantly lined, threebutton, well-worth \$12.50, reduced to \$8.75.

One lot Ladies' Jackets, made of fine suit Kersey in Tan, Blue and Black, lined throughout with fancy mercerized sateen, a highly tailored garment, which sold for \$6.75, go at \$4.98,

One lot Ladies' Jackets, made of good qualify Kersey. in Blue, Brown, Castor and Black. Exont, Lapel and collar handsomely appliqued, a strictly up-to-date garment, worth \$6, go at \$4.25

Broken lots of up-to-date garments, sold formely for \$6 and \$7, to close out at \$3.48.

Childs' Reofers, nicely made, sold at \$1.50 and \$1.75,

Children's Reefers, beautifully trimmed and finished, dianapolis, was declared insane this sold at \$2 and \$2.25, go at \$1.48.

A. GREENBAUM, Manager.

Next Door to Citizens Bank.

'he Difference In Cost

Of thoroughly good fashionable and serviceable

Clothes, Shoes, Winter Underwear, Bed Comforts, Capes, Cloaks, &c.,

as bear our label and inferior goods is not large enough to warrant you taking the risk attached to buying ordinary goods. The kind of clothes we sell are tailored by the same class of journeymen tailors as are employed by high-priced merchant tailors. Not a yard of fabric is used in these garments that has not been theroughly tested for its testile

Strength and Color Fastness;

therefore we thoroughly endorse and guarantee all goods we sell, and say, "money refunded" without argument if for any reason you are dissatisfied with your purchase.

WEST MAIN STREET, - PARIS, KENTUCKY.



Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption?

Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute. It is not as good as Dr. Bull's.

Subscription price is only \$1.00 per year.

We offer this unequaled newspaper and Bourson News together one year for \$2.50. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$3. Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pain. Price, 15 and 25 cents. of the two papers is \$3.